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We are pleased to note that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's opposition to the practice of some magistrates in releasing young men arraigned before them on the promise that they would join the Navy, is bearing such promising fruit that before long we may see an end to these reflections upon the United States Navy. We commend to judges throughout the country the action of Judge Scott, of the County Court at Paterson, N.J., who has just appealed to United States Senator Kean against the flood of protests he has received from naval officers which followed the release of two prisoners two months ago. The men had been arrested for a minor offense and were set free. The newspapers erroneously set afloat the story that they had been discharged on condition that they would enlist in the Navy. Senator Kean is reported as promising to ask the Navy Department to issue a special bulletin setting forth the facts. These efforts to set himself right are an indication of a healthy sensitiveness in Judge Scott to any charge or insinuation that he had intended a slight upon the Navy. Magistrate Kernochan, of the Harlem Police Court, New York, is reported as saying to a culprit: "Why don't you enlist in the Navy? I don't want to send you to jail. If you enter the Navy you will get a good training and see the world, and when you come out will have a new start." The boy agreed to take this advice and was discharged. We invite the attention of Magistrate Kernochan and the police courts of the country to the rebuke administered by a bench of Nottingham (England) magistrates. A man had been convicted of theft but appealed strongly for mercy, promising that, if let go, he would at once enlist in the army. "They don't want thieves in the army," was the curt reply of the presiding magistrate, and the culprit was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. It is an insult to the uniform of the nation when a judge offers freedom on condition of enlistment in any of the services. The fine conduct of our sailors and marines of the Battleship Fleet when ashore is a testimonial to the splendid quality of the men now in our enlisted personnel afloat. Such magistrates as may think a term in the Navy good for a youth who needs reforming should remember that while such an enlistment might do the man good, it would do harm to the Navy. Nothing is gained by saving the community at the expense of the fleet. The Navy has rights as well as the community. It might be wise if Senator Kean should ask the Navy Department to issue a circular to the police courts of our large cities, supplementing the educational efforts of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

How a simple thing will often start a conscientious officer in a long train of investigation was shown in the past year. At the previous session of Congress Mr. Butler, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, asked Paymaster General Rogers, U.S.N., as to the value of the \$58,000,000 of stores in the Navy, and the latter could not tell him. This ignorance worried the officer and he started to inform himself, but in going over the subject he found there was no way of telling to a dollar just what those stores were. The deeper he went into it the worse he found things. The result of the Congressman's simple question is that there is now a complete classification of sixty-five different classes. All the Navy stores have been divided into these classes, which have been published in a book. Inventories are being made and stores in one class are being brought together into one square area of supplies in a big storehouse and called a class instead of being scattered as heretofore in different storehouses. On Jan. 1, 1909, all these stores, it is expected, will have been inventoried and classified. This work has been going on steadily since last June. It is proposed to get annually the valuation of each of those sixty-five classes and

to report to Congress these valuations. Among the classes are these: "Musical instruments," and "sporting goods, baseball and football suits and outfits, dumbbells, etc., trophies." The total value of these stores is now \$62,000,000, little of which is obsolete. Of this huge amount the articles specifically for Navy use are worth \$44,000,000, leaving only \$18,000,000 for general stores. Ammunition and ordnance stores alone amount to \$32,000,000, metals count for \$4,615,000, and even anchor-gear chains come to \$1,190,000. The new plan goes into operation on Jan. 1. The order and classification have been sent to all navy yards, which will open sixty-five accounts. From each navy yard will be received quarterly a balance sheet showing the valuation of each one of the classes. If the New York yard shall show an overstock in a class and Norfolk an understock, the understock can be remedied.

Those who had good words to say for the cadets of the Military Academy found guilty of hazing last summer will no doubt find satisfaction in that part of the annual report of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Commandant of Cadets, which not only lays some of the blame upon the change in the time of admitting the new cadets, but also says that as far back as April 25 a report was submitted, in which the possibility of a recurrence of hazing was pointed out, as a result of the change to March 1 as the date of admission. On account of the constant occupation of both cadets and upper classmen with drills and studies while in barracks from March until June, the new cadets were not molested during that time. Owing to the longer time given to the setting-up exercises, the new cadets were much farther advanced when they reached camp. Then many of the upper classmen resented the situation, according to the Commandant's view, and decided among themselves that the fourth class had not received proper initiation. Various improper practices, such as requiring menial service and administering punishments, got beyond the control of the first class and developed into hazing practices. A contributing cause, Colonel Howze thinks, may be found in the fact that there are now no cadets in the corps who were there when drastic action was taken to break up the practice, and the cadets have not realized the serious consequences that must follow. This was the only blot on the year's work at the Military Academy. Everything else passed off satisfactorily. The field training on the reservation and during the practice march to the east of the river proved a success as usual. The officers, cadets and enlisted men entered with great enthusiasm and intelligence into the spirit of the work. The actual practice of the first class for a week in August, 1907, at Fort Wright, fully justifies the preliminary work which can be given now at the Academy through the installation of modern coast artillery equipment. At the fort the instruction received included submarine defense, and the C.O., Col. C. D. Parkhurst, made the whole class indebted to him for his efforts to render the visit pleasant and profitable. Each class should have this kind of instruction in its first class camp.

Although the ammunition supply has been inadequate there has been a steady advance in teaching practical gunnery and artillery target practice at West Point. The buildings for the fire-control system will probably be finished in the year and the searchlight installed. A type emplacement should soon be installed for two mortars to complete the coast artillery equipment. Cadets should have practical knowledge of the employment of mortar fire. More horses are needed for the detachment of field artillery. It was impossible to procure any ammunition for target practice with the three-inch field guns and the first class leaves the Academy without proper experience in the service of field artillery. This lack of instruction should be avoided. The method of procuring remounts from the school at Fort Riley should be made permanent. The service rendered by the detachment of cavalry is much better than when it was composed of white men. Though the men need constant disciplining, they are easily controlled and entirely contented. When the indoor gallery is completed and the target range rebuilt, the cadets will receive all the instruction in rifle firing undergraduates should have. It is imperative that the rifle range be reconstructed as recommended, as the question of a proper range seems to the Commandant the most important problem now left unsolved. Recommendations are made for the proper allowance of all ammunition for instruction, for the purchase of ten specially trained ponies for the cadets, for proper escort wagons with four-mule teams for the use of cadets in the annual practice march and field service, and for the construction of a new rifle range by straightening out the railroad tracks.

Now that the constructive genius of our warships' designers and builders has been amply vindicated by the tributes of foreign experts, by the cruise of the Battleship Fleet, and by the Newport Conference, it seems hardly necessary for Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., to direct in the January Hampton's Broadway Magazine so much of his vocabulary of denunciation on the now thoroughly discredited critics who have been guilty, if we be pardoned a descent to levity, of a Reuter-dalliance with the truth. Why should Admiral Evans display wrath over the assertion that the battleships of the United States a year after the Manchurian war were in exactly the same condition as the Russian ships at the Sea of Japan?

Surely he doesn't imagine any sensible American believes any such statement appearing in a popular magazine, which reads like a page from a Christmas funny book. If the Russian admiral had his armor belts below the water line when he met Togo it was his own fault, and Admiral Evans is right when he says that no American admiral would fail so to adjust the weights on his ships on going into battle as to bring his armor belts where he wanted them. "That our battleships have their water line armor belts disposed about a water line which may never be their water line when engaged in battle may or may not be true," says the Admiral. "It would depend on where the battle was to be fought; how far from coaling station, etc. But the armor once on, the fact that the ship is then sunk lower in the water does not render the protection given by the armor less; on the contrary, it is in my judgment greater, because I am sure after many weeks of close observation that the lower edge of the armor belt is too high, rather than too low. As the upper edge is always even with or above the level of the protective deck, the danger to be apprehended from a projectile penetrating above the belt, beyond the wrecking effect of such a projectile, is that due to the amount of water that may enter through the hole. It is the damage that may be done by such projectiles entering below the belt that may cause the destruction of the ship."

The January number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States contains timely papers for all branches of the Service. Major Mason, Med. Corps, contributes a thoroughly practical plan for the reorganization of the Medical Department (Seaman Prize); Captain Falls, 7th Regt., N.G.N.Y., an illustrated account of the Mountain Troops of Europe from sketches made during a recent visit; General Farley treats of the Department of Drawing at West Point, illustrated; Lieutenant Colonel Richard, M.D., offers a method of maintaining a high standard of physical efficiency in officers on the active list, based upon scientific principles; Major Gordon, Ga. N.G., writes of "Volunteer Cavalry in the South." Other interesting papers are an eloquent tribute to the late Colonel Wagner by Major Swift, G.S., a plea for "Post Professional Libraries," by Lieutenant Catts, with "Types and Traditions," "Comments," "Reprints" and "Reviews."

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded prizes as follows: The Seaman First Prize, 1908 (\$100), to Major Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., for the best essay on "The Medical Department of the United States Army; upon what lines should its much needed reorganization be instituted?" The Fry Prize, 1908 (\$50), to Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, for the best short paper on a general subject entitled "Universal Military Service." The Gold Medal Prize for 1909, first (Gold Medal, \$100, and Life Membership), and second (Silver Medal and \$50), is announced as follows: Subject, "What Military Training and Education Should be Required in Educational Institutions of all Grades, and What Legal Exaction of Military Service on the Part of the Government, is Wise and Compatible With Our Institutions." Board of Award: Prof. J. E. James, Ph.D., LL.D., president University of Illinois; Gen. G. W. Wingate, late N.G.N.Y., president Public School Athletic League; Major L. L. Seaman, late U.S.V.

Our attention has been called to the fact that letters have been sent to advertisers in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL asking them to contribute to a fund which they were informed is to be used to secure the repeal of the anti-canteen legislation. We advise our advertisers, as well as our subscribers, to pay no attention to such communications, and if any of them have responded to such an appeal we suggest that they hold those to whom they have sent the money to a strict accountability for its use. There is no need for the payment of money for the alleged purpose, and the attempt to promote legislation by the use of money will only serve to create prejudice against the Army. We know of no one who has authority from any responsible organization to solicit money for the purpose named.

If Surgeon General O'Reilly, of the Army, has his way there will be a decided improvement in the sanitary conditions prevailing in trains. In his annual report he recommends that the Army Regulations be so amended as to prescribe that when special trains are provided for the transportation of troops for a journey of more than twenty-four hours' duration, and except in emergencies not permitting of delay, such train shall not be used for such purpose until the opinion of a medical officer has been obtained as to the suitability of the arrangements from a sanitary standpoint.

The extent to which the U.S. Navy has developed in recent years was shown when Paymaster General Rogers, U.S.N., told the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Dec. 7 that the reduction of one cent on a ration, or cutting it from thirty-five cents to thirty-four, meant in a year the saving of \$162,425 in the food of the enlisted men. Another evidence of the Navy's growth is shown by the fact that the printing in book form of the 40,000 bids cost last year in printing alone \$1,375. The Paymaster General wants the law repealed making that publication necessary.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., on his return to New York was asked whether he was going to make the men in the Department of the East learn to swim as well as he had the soldiers in the Philippines. The question was timely in view of the ignorance of the art of swimming on the part of men living on the shores of the ocean. It has seemed sometimes as if the very nearness of the water had made people less afraid of it and therefore less inclined to learn to swim. Youths who have been around the world on a schoolship have not known how to swim. Strange ideas as to swimming obtain, too, among water-side people. We know a yacht owner of Jersey City, N.J., who steadfastly refused to learn to swim because he believed a knowledge of swimming led to dare-devil feats in the water that often had fatal results. "I might swim beyond my depth and drown," he said. This is not the view of General Wood, it may be said, for one of the most beneficent reforms connected with his command of the Division of the Philippines was his compelling of all the officers and men in the Islands to take swimming lessons. "This was a great benefit in the Islands," said General Wood, "for one used to lose many men by drowning as a result of their inability to swim. Since the swimming lessons were enforced, we have had practically no deaths due to that cause in the Army." Swimming means much in the Philippines, where the light native bridges are often swept away by an overwrought freshet, leaving to the soldiers who may pass the next day the necessity of swimming the stream. There are places where no swimming drills are held in the Philippines. They are the posts along the Rio Grande River, Island of Mindanao. In his annual report published in our issue of Dec. 12, General Bliss, department commander, said there were too many crocodiles watching for a military meal to permit swimming drills.

Adjutant General Stuart, of Pennsylvania, in a recent General Order concerning the annual inspection of the National Guard of that state, states that the National Guard has undoubtedly advanced along general lines, and marked improvement has been made in some organizations. There is, however, great need for instruction of the individual soldier, and General Stuart, among other things, points out that he must understand and comprehend the requirements of the Service, as to obedience to, and proper and soldierly recognition of superior officers, must understand the responsibilities, the authority and importance of a sentinel on duty, and should be thoroughly educated in the performance of guard duty. "The enlisted men," says General Stuart, "depend upon their officers for instruction and direction, and no one should be accorded the honor of a commission in the National Guard unless he is prepared to accept the responsibilities and discharge fully and acceptably the duties devolving upon him. Officers charged with the duty of passing upon the competency of those who seek commission, should exact a fair knowledge of the requirements of the Service, and, as well, a standing in the community that will be in keeping with the commission they are to enjoy. When in uniform, an officer or enlisted man represents the military institution of the Commonwealth, and fails seriously in his duty if he does not at all times so conduct himself as to add to its dignity and importance. What has been accomplished is worthy of the highest commendation, but the way is open, and the opportunity exists, to reach a higher standard of excellence, and the Commander-in-Chief indulges the hope that increased interest may be manifested on the part of all, to the end that service in the National Guard may be sought by those who represent the advanced citizenship of the Commonwealth."

"Unless you would call it a crime to be big, there is nothing against us," T. C. Du Pont is quoted as saying. "Beginning with T. I. Du Pont, my great-grandfather, our family has been in the powder business 107 years. We have grown up with the country; we pushed West as the nation developed until to-day we supply from sixty to seventy per cent. of the country's powder. There are twenty Du Ponds in the powder business now, counting the cousins. They all have considered it their duty to learn every detail in the mills. They think nothing of a mill blowing up; they wouldn't jump if there were an explosion next door, any more than you would if some one near should sneeze. Our children are trained early not to fear the business. They work in the mills, go to school, finish at college, then return and apply their technical knowledge. Naturally we have been the most aggressive people in the powder field, naturally we are the biggest in the world to-day." The Du Pont family is one that deserves well of the country, and to it we owe one of the most distinguished of our Navy officers and a fine soldier, Col. Henry A. Du Pont, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1861 and rendered gallant and distinguished service during the war that followed, resigning in 1875, with the rank of captain and the brevet of lieutenant colonel won by his distinguished service at Cedar Creek, having previously received the brevet of major for gallant services at Opequan and Fisher's Hill.

Fred. T. Jane, speaking of the acetylene shells now being tried in Germany as a substitute for searchlights, says: "There are many who now hold the view that for a ship to use searchlights during a torpedo attack will be certain suicide. In addition, the range of a searchlight is too short for modern work, and—theoretically, at any rate—there is little, if anything, to prevent a destroyer lying outside the range of the light and easing off her torpedoes. On the other hand, there is evidence from the late war that when the Russians used searchlights and fired wildly, a screen of heavy luminous mist was created, and in this mist the attacking Japanese were hopelessly lost. Thus one affair. After Tsushima, however, all the ships that used searchlights were bagged, and Nebogatoff, who burned no searchlights in his division, got through the night quite safely. The idea of the acetylene shell appears to be that on a destroyer being sighted she is at once fired at with a special gun intended for discharging these shells, and the destroyer will be effectively shown up. The weak point is that the ship firing will also be very effectually silhouetted to any destroyer approaching from another quarter, though, of course, the mere act of ordinary firing would do that to a considerable extent. The acetylene shell promises to be an improvement on the searchlight; but probably that is the most that can be said for it. A big supply of good night glasses—if possible the invention of an im-

proved form of night glass—is more of an immediate naval need than any system of artificial light. Safety for the big ship lies in darkness, not in light."

Mr. Haldane, British War Secretary, is in favor of a reserve force of officers. In an address before students of Glasgow University he spoke of the absolute need of the best brains and ability of the young men of the nation, who, by high education, were qualified to come forward and receive the training that would enable them to take part in the highly scientific task of moving rapidly the great units which were the weapons with which modern war had to be conducted. The government wished to give to the student a second string to his bow. The training necessary for the officers' reserve corps would not interfere with the university student's career. They would appoint to Glasgow University a highly qualified adjutant, and furnish the university, too, with some cash for the purpose of organizing a military lectureship. When the student produced his B certificate the War Office would give him a bonus of £35. When he got his commission his obligation was to take four months with any unit that he selected. Then when he was qualified he would get £40 for his outfit and a retaining fee of £30 a year. Beside that, he had to go out and train his troops fifteen days every year, arranged at a convenient time in his vacation. He would get full pay as an officer, and also something that the ordinary officer did not get—a little allowance for messing and to cover expenses which always arose when a man came suddenly into a thing and had not made the arrangements of ordinary day life.

At a dinner of the North Carolina Society of Baltimore, held in that city on the evening of Dec. 18, among the prominent speakers was General J. Franklin Bell, who said in part: "I do not wish to preach militarism, but only wish to present some new ideas. Since our nation is isolated and the early settlers were engaged in conflicts of a personal character it is not strange that 100 years ago we should not have entertained any ulterior ambitions. Until the Spanish-American War we had a single foreign feature in our government—the Monroe Doctrine. New conditions arose since that war." General Bell said he did not believe in building up a great military power for no other purpose than to destroy human lives. "I believe that we should establish and maintain an army and navy of such proportions that other nations will leave us alone. A dwarf will not attack a Samson. While we have boundless resources, and in my opinion we are the only nation in the world that could stand the strain of modern war, yet there is danger that some nation might rush in on us, take us by surprise before we realized our position and could prepare for defence. I have not the slightest fear that any nation on the face of the earth can whip us, because we won't be whipped."

The President had a good word to say for the enlisted men in an address delivered by him on Dec. 17 at a Y.M.C.A. dinner in Washington, D.C., which numbered among its guests Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff in the Army; Col. A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A.; Major Gen. Geo. F. Elliott, Commandant U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Burrage, U.S.N., and others. The President said in part: "I have immense sympathy for the Y.M.C.A. work; for no branch do I have quite the sympathy that I have for the work done among the enlisted men of the Army and Navy. The men of the Army and Navy have a peculiarly difficult as well as a particularly responsible task. You have got to take care of yourselves and the nation too. If you fall short in your duty you are not to be excused, because you cast discredit not only upon the uniform but upon the whole country. If you perform your duty well a double meed of honor attaches to you, a meed of honor that can never be obtained by the citizen in private life, because in the fullest and most emphatic sense you who do your duty deserve well of the entire republic."

The old Mott house, in Leesburg, Va., was partially destroyed by fire on Dec. 8. This house is historic, and is one of the oldest in northern Virginia. It has been the scene of many hospitalities since Colonial days, and numbered General Lafayette among its guests. Women worked with the men in rescuing its many valuable relics. The house belonged to the late Dr. Armistead R. Mott, and was occupied at the time of the fire by his two daughters. The walls, which are two feet in thickness, are uninjured, and the front remains, but the long rambling wing, with its quaint woodwork, is a total wreck. This was the home of Major T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., and also of Mrs. McKinlay, wife of Lieut. L. H. McKinlay, Field Art., U.S.A., who was a granddaughter of the late Dr. Mott.

Admiral Evans's protest in a recent magazine article against the absence of barracks for enlisted men of the Navy and the growing sentiment in the Service in the direction of shore accommodations are bearing fruit. At a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Dec. 9, Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, explained the provision for \$10,000 for plans and specifications for the barracks at Mare Island, which are to cost \$600,000. It is the intention, he said, to make the Mare Island yard the principal center for the Pacific coast from which will be supplied the enlisted men required for the fleet in the Pacific Ocean. These barracks will be substituted for the receiving ship system. In the East the Philadelphia yard will be the central station for the supply of enlisted men for the Atlantic Fleet. It is preferred to New York, because it has ample area. For Philadelphia barrack plans \$10,000 also was asked. The final cost here, too, will be \$600,000.

Though seeming insignificant, one of the principal needs of the navy yard at Mare Island is paving, as in winter some of the streets are impassable, the dobe soil becoming a sticky mass when wet. Probably at no navy yard is repair work on ships so hampered by lack of berthing space as at Mare Island. Before any extension of the system of improvements is entered upon there, the strait will have to be dredged to a depth of thirty feet, mean low water. The low water at the island militated against the usefulness of the yard, but it would cost less to get proper water than to attempt to transfer the \$16,000,000 plant to a site inside the Golden Gate. These points were

brought out by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at a hearing of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Dec. 9. It is urged that the navy yard at Norfolk should be rebuilt like that at Boston. The committee were told on Dec. 9 that they should go slow in cutting out anything asked for Norfolk, which in amount of work performed is second in importance on the Atlantic coast. Though so important, little has been done to it and it has many old buildings.

An interesting if not suggestive record was that made by the Army recruiting station at Springfield, Mass., the home of the Republican, one of the strongest advocates of "anti-imperialism." In the year ended Oct. 15, it surpassed all its previous figures, jumping from thirty-ninth place to thirteenth, being tied with Denver. The total number of applicants in the twelve months was 2,644, with 690 acceptances. In 1907 the total of applicants was 905. The surprising increase the Republican ascribes to the increased Army pay and the business depression. New England has been considered previously as a poor recruiting field. This development of a rising military spirit in the very cradle of anti-Army policies may cause more than one corrugated brow among the Connecticut River philosophers. Speaking of the river reminds us that after all Springfield's desire to have navigation via the Connecticut reach that city may be realized through the War Department. The Connecticut River Company plans to ask the Connecticut legislature for permission to dam the river, but the Republican says the company will probably have to go to the Secretary of War, as the Connecticut is rated as a navigable stream.

Of much interest to those who favor reforms in methods of punishment in the Army should be the suggestion of the Judge Advocate, Department of Luzon, who spent some time last year making observations among the British troops at Hong Kong. In that city the name of the military prison has been changed to "Detention Barracks," and the J.A. thinks that in accordance with modern ideas of sociology we might well adopt a similar change. Also, he thinks the designation of men confined as provided in Par. 935, A.R., promulgated in G.O. 106, W.D., May 13, 1907, might well be changed from "convict" to something that will not suggest the criminal unless they have committed crimes known to the civil law. In line with these suggestions is the recommendation of Warden J. C. Sanders, of the Fort Madison (Ia.) penitentiary, that the prisoners wear tailor-made suits, laundered shirts and polished shoes, instead of the present prison garb.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., has just gotten out new "ticklers" with reference cards per the 1908 Army Regulations. These "ticklers," which have been adopted by the Quartermaster's Department, are a card-system device making forgetting impossible, and they are intended to be used by adjutants, organization commanders and quartermasters primarily in the rendition of reports, returns, estimates and requisitions. They may also be used as a "suspended file" to recall at the proper time things to be done or matters to be considered at any time in the future. The "tickler," which is a convenient, useful affair, is issued by the Quartermaster's Department like any other article of office furniture. Those who already have "ticklers" may, upon requisition, get new cards per the 1908 Army Regulations. The U.S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is the general agent.

A sergeant, Hospital Corps, writes as follows: "Officers are required, by law, to retire after a certain age limit (64 years). Why not enlisted men who have completed thirty years of service? This law should apply to enlisted men as well as officers. If any legislation is done for the Hospital Corps in the near future it should be in the interests of the sergeants, corporals, privates first class, and privates, who are receiving less pay than any branch of the Service. Sergeants, for instance, receive \$30 per month and are required to pass an oral as well as written examination; while Signal Corps and Engineer sergeants receive \$36 per month and are promoted to their grade, not by examination, but by recommendation."

"Onward, Christian Soldiers!" A rifle range is the latest addition to the equipment of a London West End church, where, underneath the church and hall, a range has been tunneled out, and a club of about fifty young Scotsmen practice target-shooting regularly and perseveringly. It is interesting to add, says the United Service Gazette, that there are certain days and hours assigned to ladies; and not a few young Scotswomen are rapidly becoming expert shots. The subterranean location of the range obviates all difficulty with regard to the noise of firing being heard in the neighborhood.

The drydock at Pearl Harbor, H.I., is to be 1,140 feet long, and will cost more than \$3,000,000. It will have middle gate so that two ships could be docked at once, either half being suitable for a battleship. The great length is to meet the steady increase in the length of ships, especially commercial liners in the service of the United States in case of war.

It is said that the War Department has under consideration a new and more distinct definition of the line of duty as concerns casualties. This policy has been prompted by the experience met in the execution of the new law affording benefits to the wives or beneficiaries of officers and men who die in the line of duty.

The first steps toward the abandonment of Fort Washakie, Wyo., as a military post, have been taken by the moving of Troop M, 8th Cav., from the post and the placing of it in charge of a detachment, in command of Lieut. W. A. McCain, for the care and disposition of public property there.

A plea is made for Jewish chaplains for the Army and Navy by the Federation of Jewish Organizations, which has appointed a committee to bring the matter to the attention of Congress.

THE PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

More than once in referring to conditions in the Island of Mindanao, P.I., we have had occasion to note the value to other islanders of the presence of the Spanish and American troops, which have kept the warlike Moros from dominating adjacent islands, if not the whole archipelago. There is another phase of American military occupation of the Philippines which we commend to the philosophical consideration of those who have been able to see nothing but evil in our garrisoning of the islands. This is the efficacy of our troops in preventing the terrorizing of the interior people by the more powerful occupants of the coast towns, especially the traders, merchants, and local petty political leaders. In the Visayan islands this work of our soldiers has been productive of the greatest good, and for the first time in their history the inland inhabitants are allowed to live in peace, but it is only the presence of the American soldier that makes that possible. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in his annual report as commander of the Division of the Philippines, has this to say on that point: "The trouble in these islands has been due entirely to local conditions of bad government, and the bad treatment of the interior people by the inhabitants of the coast towns, especially the traders, merchants, and local petty political leaders. The disturbances in these islands have in no way resulted from the possession of the islands by the United States. The general conditions of good order throughout the Division are largely the result of the presence of troops, and the garrison should not be reduced, as such action will only tend to give encouragement to the lawless element, resulting in a renewal of disturbances."

The performance of duty by the officers of the I.G.'s Department of the Division has been efficient and satisfactory and the same credit is given to the J.A.'s Department. The latter should have well informed permanent clerks. Desertions were so few in the Division as not to be worthy of comment. A new post is to be constructed on Biliran Island as a station for our regiment and two battalions of Infantry. The Q.M. Department has been badly handicapped by shortage of officers. The money allotments were insufficient, especially in Army transportation and Regular supplies. There has been a general shortage of horses due to breaking down of animals which have been in the islands since the early days of occupation. These old horses must be replaced. A thousand new Cavalry horses were brought into the Division in the year, but 600 will be needed in the coming year and 1,000 in two years. The Australian horses received in Manila cost \$150 a head and at that price are superior to any horses which can be brought from the United States. Six hundred more of them should be bought. Two of the inter-island transports should be replaced with 800-ton vessels. The detail of officers of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry as transport quartermasters is of questionable benefit. Their work could be done better by well-trained pursers who could be duly appointed quartermaster agents or even commissioned as officers of the transport service.

The food supplies were ample and of good quality. The Commissary Department's discharge of duties was satisfactory. The sale to the public of rations saved by organizations has been discontinued to prevent competition with local dealers. The work of the Medical Department was efficiently performed. Venereal disease was as before the chief cause of sickness and disability. "It has been repeatedly remarked that troops present a far better appearance on leaving the islands than on arrival. Our healthiest and strongest men are those who get the most exercise in the open air." The John Hay sanitarium at Benguet is proving a great success. The pay department was efficiently conducted. Payment of troops through the pay department by its officers or bonded clerks is recommended. The Corps of Engineers did much valuable work. Two additional companies of engineers could be used advantageously in the Department of Luzon. If the scout companies are increased two of these should be organized as engineers, as the natives handle native material very skilfully. The work of the Ordnance Department and Signal Corps is commended. The general replacing of the cable system with wireless is recommended. The Cavalry should be reorganized on modern lines and there should be a thorough weeding out of unfitted officers. Two additional companies of Coast Artillery should be sent. It is the opinion of General Wood that a very large percentage of the field officers of the Infantry are physically unfit to take the field in time of war. "The condition requires drastic action." Many recommendations are made touching the scouts. The remarks touching unfitness of Infantry field officers in the report apply to field officers of other arms and staff corps. An efficient elimination law is recommended. A machine gun company for each regiment is favored. The interest in target practice has been keen. The Navy co-operation was efficient and cordial. The re-establishment of the canteen is urged.

General Wood's report covered the period from July 1, 1907, to Feb. 20, 1908, and that of Major General John F. Weston, U.S.A., who succeeded him, the period to June 30, 1908. Advantage has been taken of the condition of quiet in the Islands. General Weston says, to continue the policy of reducing the number of garrisons and concentrating troops. So quiet is Luzon that there has been no thought of using troops, and even the number of Constabulary has been reduced in various places. A permanent post of reinforced concrete at Camp Stotsenburg for two regiments of Cavalry is recommended and the adoption of a definite policy of concrete construction. In the Visayas the prevailing quiet has led to the abandoning of eleven stations and the transfer to other islands of many Scout companies.

To consolidate the work of the Bureau of Military Information and the Engineer Department, the system of military mapping was reorganized, and a topographical board was established having general charge of mapping matters and mapping work was turned over to the Engineers. This prevents duplication and allows a consistent plan for mapping the division. Three officers have been in charge of the Military Information Division in the year. Such frequent changes are hurtful. There should be one major and at least one captain of the G.S. on permanent duty in the M.I. Division. The development of swimming is gratifying, as was shown at the Division military meet, where some companies by the skillful use of their packs covered long distances in the water. The I.G. of the Division says most of the desertions have been due to the constant shifting of company officers and "one of the greatest drawbacks to the progress of the Army is

the absent officer." The I.G., Department of Mindanao, recommends that all company officers, when promoted, be retained on duty with their regiments until a vacancy occurs. The assistant of the I.G. recommends that a signal detachment be organized for each regiment.

The sharp condemnation by the Division C.O. of the large number of summary C.M.'s in 1906 and the recommendation of disciplinary measures instead resulted in falling off of 40 per cent. of such trials. The J.A., Department of Luzon, referring to the habit of ascribing these trials to young and inexperienced company commanders, says the responsibility rests rather upon the older and more experienced officers. Tests are being made with woolen puttees for the Infantry in comparison with canvas leggings. The economy of the government's owning its own inter-island transports has been thoroughly demonstrated.

The tour of duty of all classified clerks in the Philippines should be three years, with the privilege of staying one year longer. The claim of the packers to an occasional tour of home duty should be recognized that the Army may not lose their valuable services. It is recommended that ice machines, distilling and cold storage plants be transferred to the Subsistence Department. There should be larger facilities for shipping fresh fruit to the Division. It is now only about once in three or four months that the enlisted men are able to get any. The health of the command shows marked improvement. The death rate was only 6.50 per thousand as against 8.50 the previous year and 6.11 for the entire Army in 1906. The death rate for disease was only 3.65 per thousand as against 5.25 the year before. Appreciation is expressed for the work of the dental surgeons and Army Nurse Corps. The increase of pay granted the non-commissioned officers "should give us once more the old experienced men without whom the Army has been deteriorating and desertions have been increasing." C.M. sentences should be expressed in dollars and cents rather than in terms of monthly pay. Relief for the pay clerks is asked, as they are said to be the poorest paid of any military employees considering their responsibilities. An increased use of maps and blue prints is reported by the Engineer Department. Since Feb. 26, 1908, there have been seven surveying parties at work, each averaging about three and a half months in the field. This work is most valuable to young officers, teaching them to take care of themselves and their men in the field and cultivating their faculties for observation. A good instrument maker should be sent to Manila.

The new magazine rifle is showing much improvement over the old arm and improving the target practice. The gallery practice rifle is regarded favorably. The superior pay of the Ordnance soldier in the past drew the most desirable men to that department. Now there is not so strong an attraction and the high standard of Ordnance recruits may not be maintained. Wireless plants on the trans-Pacific transports should be placed in the best possible working order and a man competent to operate them should be kept on each ship. These men are changed too frequently. Suggestions for changes in ranges and equipment in skirmish firing are made. The horses of the Cavalry are in a deplorable condition and three hundred horses for each regiment should be sent out. In the purchase of horses in Australia too much was sacrificed for economy. Instead of paying \$100 for an unbroken horse, \$130 to \$140 would have got thoroughly broken mounts. Just as good horses for that price can be got in some of the American states. There should be complete field artillery battalions with a major in command in the Division, instead of the haphazard formations that have prevailed. One full regiment of light artillery is also needed in the Division in view of future contingencies. It is recommended that a mine company be included in those to be ordered to Fort Mills. The Infantry arm has shown gratifying results in instruction. The pack should be so arranged that the soldier can throw all of it off except the ammunition belt, bayonet and canteen in the shortest possible time. Care must be exercised in developing the Scouts not to make them a copy of the Regular troops. When the Scout comes to require the same food, clothing and equipment as the white soldier his special value will be gone. The creating of the grade of captain in the Scouts should result in decided increase of efficiency. Forty-two per cent. of the officers in the Philippines are absent from their regiments. The 14th Infantry has 60 per cent. absent, the 23d Infantry 59 per cent., and the 6th Cavalry 58 per cent. The Infantry should be increased by ten regiments, the Cavalry reorganized, and a service corps formed. A Department of Transportation with a brigadier general at the head should be established, and it, the Q.M., and Subsistence Departments should be juxtaposed rather than consolidated. The detail system should be discontinued in all staff corps except for the A.G. and the I.G. The canteen should be restored. The Army Appropriation bill should provide for athletics. Machine gun platoons should be made independent in their organization. All staff officers, as well as Infantry, should learn to ride. A cold storage plant to cost \$100,000 should be built at Manila. The provisions of G.O. 177, W.D., 1907, are more satisfactory than those of G.O. 44, W.D., 1906. The doing away with carrying the full field kit in field training and practice marches is an improvement. The giving of a company C.O. his full organization one day in the week for instruction is also a gain.

A WEST POINT STORY.

Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., in the Christmas Town Topics, sketches "Vignettes of the Army," among them the following:

"One of the old stories of West Point which I think has never found its way into print and is too good to be lost, has for its central figure the distinguished General and Ambassador, then Cadet Sergeant-Major, Horace Porter, whose associate on this occasion was Cadet Adjutant Charles Read Collins who, although a Pennsylvanian, threw his fortunes with the South and was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania when Colonel of the 15th Virginia Cavalry. General X—, the then Superintendent, was a man of peculiar temper, an unsympathetic taskmaster to inferiors and in military matters full of odd and often impractical ideas which he insisted upon with martinetish precision. One of his notions, which he incorporated into an order, was that the cadet guard should wear the overcoat in a roll slung over the shoulder when weather conditions did not necessitate its being worn in the ordinary way. Cadets soon found that the moments between breakfast and guard mounting were all too few and short for making an overcoat into a neat roll and tying the ends, so that the custom sprang up of having a discarded overcoat, always trimly rolled and tied, secreted on each floor of barracks for the use of all living on that floor when detailed for guard. Many of these old coats had lost a sleeve or a tail, torn off for cleaning buttons and other brass allumments, and when it was observed that the roll was less bulky and looked more

natty by reason of these mutilations the rest were docked in like manner.

"Thus an exasperating order was rendered as easy as an old shoe till one morning the Superintendent came out with two foreign officers, his guests, to witness guard mounting. The foreigners inquired the meaning of the roll, which doubtless appeared to them unsightly, in spite of what the cadets had done to reduce the clumsiness of the arrangement. The Superintendent explained that the overcoat was worn by the guard in that way in preparation against the chance of bad weather, and to illustrate to the strangers he sent his orderly with a message to the Cadet Adjutant to have the guard, which had just got through inspection, imagine a rain-storm and put on their overcoats before marching in review. The situation was grasped instantly by the witty Sergeant-Major, Horace Porter, and naturally lost nothing by his handling. He produced a knife from heaven knows where—for in those Spartan times cadets had never had a pocket—cut the cords from the rolls, urged everybody to be quick, and before a suspicion of anything wrong reached the Superintendent the guard had donned their coats and were marching past. In some way the whole corps got wind of what was going forward and cadets came pouring out of the barracks shouting and hooting at the tattered malion guard marching solemnly in review before the enraged General and the convulsed foreigners who were striving hard to preserve some show of decorum. The picture can be better imagined than described."

TRIBUTES TO THE NAVY.

At the annual banquet of the National Geographical Society in Washington last week many bouquets were thrown at the Navy, a full share of which fell at the feet of Admiral Evans. The great demonstration of the occasion came when the toastmaster said "The commandant of the fleet," and directed his gaze to the Admiral.

"Now about this talk of a reorganization of the naval board," said Admiral Evans in the course of his speech, when you do it, see that you do it wisely.

"Remember that for commanding officers you need something more than youth. So, gentlemen of Congress, a young commander is better than an old one, provided he has the experience of the old one.

"A word about the condition of the Navy. Don't lose any sleep about the condition of your ships. Now about the men. The men from the western states, the farmer boys, are the best boys that have ever put a blue shirt on anywhere in the world. I have rubbed elbows with them; I know them; I have been the 'old man' to them for years, and I say right now that they are all wool and a yard wide.

"Now, I suppose you will want to hear something about the cruise. I might say that the American people are the most hysterical people in the world. It wasn't necessary to move the family silver from the coast of Maine into the interior when the Spanish-American war broke out. And in the same way, when word came to take the fleet around South America it wasn't a question of whether we'd be able to do it, but of how soon we'd get there.

"The fleet was prepared for a fight or a frolic, and we didn't care a 'sou' which. Many persons thought we would clog up the foreign ports with disabled ships, but I tell you frankly that the thing I feared most was the measles, and I never heard anybody say a word about them. I received letters from Canada saying our ships would be blown up in the Rio, and if not there in the Strait of Magellan. But I really couldn't see why, if Japan really intended to do such a thing, she'd tell the people of Canada about it before she told me.

"We had a delightful time on the trip. We started with one-third of our total force made up of green boys from the western farms, and we ended with a record at target practice that beats all previous marks.

"Your fleet to-day is as ably commanded as it is possible for any fleet to be. Your captains have no superiors in any navy of the world, and your 'men behind the guns' are as intelligent and efficient as any who ever wore the blue shirt.

"Moreover, if there were any reasons for sending the fleet right around again it could go without a moment's notice, and it will be an unpleasant job for any one to try to stop us."

Secretary Newberry, in response to the toast, "The Navy, in Peace," gave an interesting résumé of the peace work of the Navy. Representative John W. Weeks responded to "The Navy in War" and Major Gen. A. W. Greely to "Geographical Research." Among those present were Rear Admirals Bradford, Clover and Mason; Engineer-in-Chief Barton; Chief Constructor Capps; Generals Bell, Bates, Greely and Vincent.

A MILITIA LIST PROPOSED.

An officer of the Army suggests the passage of the bill which follows, concerning which he says: "I am very much of the opinion that with proper development the main features of this bill are not only feasible but that untold benefit would accrue to both the Regular Army and Militia by the passage of such a bill. Of course, there are innumerable ramifications that suggest themselves, but there is time enough for that when we see whether or not such a bill would meet with the approval of the Militia and the Army.

A bill to increase the efficiency of the Regular Army and the Militia of the United States; be it enacted, etc.—

1. That hereafter, upon the passage of this act, shall be created a list to be known as the "Militia List," and to said list shall be assigned officers of the Regular Army of the United States, in accordance with the following scheme, said assignment not to exceed — per cent. of the Regular Army, per annum.

(a) By request.

(b) By selection.

And that said officers shall be, in every way, on the same footing as all other officers of the Regular Army, except as regards pay, they shall, except as hereinbefore provided, receive but three-fourths of the regular pay of their respective grades.

2. That officers so assigned shall be carried on the Army Register in italics and shall retain their relative rank thereon as if they had not been assigned to the "Militia List" and as at present provided in the case of officers detailed to the staff departments.

3. That the President of the United States is hereby empowered to authorize the appointment, by the Chief Executive of any state or territory, of any officer on the "Militia List" to the militia of his state or territory, provided that such officers, in time of peace, are given commissioned rank therein according to their relative rank as indicated by the Army Register.

4. That it shall be the duty of officers so appointed to the Militia to perform such duties therein as, under the laws of the state or the United States, are required of all other officers

therin, and such other additional duties as may be required by the President of the United States.

5. That, except in time of war, all officers on the "Militia List," whether commissioned in the Militia of a state or not, shall receive pay and allowances according to their rank as indicated by the Army Register, but that in time of war, etc., they shall be entitled to full pay and allowances according to the rank they hold in the Militia.

6. That there shall be assigned to the "Militia List" a surplus of not to exceed — number of officers above the number necessary to meet the requirements of the Chief Executive of states and territories.

7. That officers of the "Militia List," not holding rank in the Militia, shall perform such duties as may be required of them by the Secretary of War.

8. That in time of war the President is authorized to select such officers of the "Militia List," whether or not they may hold commissions in the Militia, for appointment in the volunteer army of the United States.

9. That the assignment of the officers of the Regular Army of the United States to the "Militia List" shall be so made as to equalize, as nearly as possible, the rank of officers in the various arms of the Service.

10. That the President is authorized to fill the places made vacant by the assignment of officers of the Army to the "Militia List," by appointment of other officers as at present provided for in the case of officers assigned to the staff departments.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"In Morocco With General D'Armade," by Reginald Rankin, F.R.G.S., late war correspondent for the Times, with 35 illustrations from photographs and a map, is published by Longmans, Green & Co. The Casablanca affair has attracted the attention of the entire world and, as the author of this volume tells us, "General D'Armade's campaign in the Chaouiya marks stage in the evolution of Africa. His army is the first that has ever carried a European flag to victory in the interior of Morocco, or proved to the haughty Moor that none of his strongholds is inviolable. The long drama has not yet reached its close; but the historian of the future will recognize in General D'Armade's work another link in the chain of destiny first forged by Charles Martel on the plains of Tours. France dare not withdraw her troops from the Chaouiya, for their departure would be the signal for an outbreak of anarchy which might in the end bring about a European war. If she continues to conduct her policy on the lines laid down in the Act of Algeciras, and if she keeps the door really and not merely nominally open, she will in the end see herself the mistress of a territory which will eventually prove the richest among the provinces of her African empire."

"The Army Annual Year Book and Almanack, 1908," edited by Major B. F. S. Baden-Powell, and published by The Army Press, 125 Fleet street, London, E.C., tells the British soldier what is doing in the army of his country and what are the changes he should know about, what are the latest opinions upon the conduct of war and the proper maintenance of an army. It contains a great variety of information concerning the British service of interest to all.

"Campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, Including the Battle of Chickamauga, 1862-1864." The Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, publishes under this title the latest volume, Volume VI, of its valuable series of contributions to the history of the Civil War by those who participated in it. Other papers on these campaigns will follow in Volume VIII. The value of this series will increase with years.

"The Navy League Annual. Edited by Alan H. Burgoine 1908-1909," is the second issue of this valuable report upon the naval progress of the world during the year. Beside a description of the changes in the navy of each of the powers having ships-of-war afloat, it contains tabular statements of their present naval strength and tables grouping together the ships of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the dual alliance of France and Russia, the triple alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary, the South American Republics, the minor naval powers and, finally, all by its lonesome self, the United States of America. There is also a table of the world's Dreadnaughts, built and building, comparative tables of battleships, armored cruisers, contemporary scouts, destroyers, types of modern naval ordnance. These comparative tables are a valuable feature of the book, which contains twenty-eight illustrations of ships and ships' plans. It is published by the Navy League, 13 Victoria street, S.W., London.

"The Sloops of the Hudson" is an historical sketch of this class of vessels during the last century, with a record of their names; together with personal reminiscences of certain of the notable North River sailing masters, by William G. Verplanck and Moses W. Collyer, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. "The Ocean Carrier," by the same publishers, is a history and analysis of the service and a discussion of the rates of ocean transportation, by J. Russell Smith, Ph.D.

"France and the Alliances" is an account of the struggle for the balance of power by Andre Tardieu, Honorary First Secretary in the French diplomatic service. New York: The Macmillan Company. From the same publishers we receive "Alaska, the Great Country," by Ella Higginson. It is a very interesting, illustrated description of the country which Seward and Sumner, with an almost inspired foresight, saved for us "in the face of the bitterest opposition, scorn and ridicule," and which was named in the language of the Aleuts the great country "Al-ay-ek-sa."

The reputation of Thomas Nelson Page as a writer is sufficient guarantee of the interest of his volume entitled "Robert E. Lee, the Southerner," which Charles Scribner's Sons have just published with an excellent likeness of General Lee prefacing the volume. It is dedicated "to the memory of 'as gallant and brave an army as ever existed': the Army of Northern Virginia, on whose imperishable deeds and incomparable constancy the fame of their old commander was founded." Mr. Page tells us that he writes in obedience to the feeling that, as the son of a Confederate soldier, as a Southerner, as an American, he owes something to himself and to his countrymen. He devotes far too much of his space to an unnecessary defense of General Lee against criticisms which should have been left to die with the generation which gave them birth. The statements of General Lee, as to the circumstances attending the offer to him of the command of the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, are accepted by Nicolay and Hay in their "Life of Lincoln"; to quote Simon Cameron, in support of General Lee's view of the case, was hardly ingenuous, for what Cameron said in a debate in the U.S. Senate, Feb. 19, 1868, as reported in the *Globe*, page 1270, was this: "General Lee called on a gentleman who had my entire confidence, and intimated that he would like to have the command of the Army. He assured that gentleman, who was a man in the confidence of the Administration, of his entire loyalty and his devotion to the

interests of the Administration and of the country. I consulted with General Scott, and General Scott approved of placing him at the head of the Army. The place was offered to him unofficially, with my approbation and the approbation of General Scott. It was accepted by him verbally, with the promise that he would go into Virginia and settle his business, and then come back to take command." In a letter to Reverdy Johnson, in reply to this, General Lee said: "I never intimated to any one that I desired the command of the United States Army. . . . I declined the offer to take command of the Army." This statement is regarded as conclusive, for as to the absolute truthfulness of General Lee there can be no question, and he was speaking of what he knew, while Senator Cameron was reporting what he had heard. It is unfortunate that Mr. Page could not have limited himself to the portraiture of character, which he so well understands, and drawn a picture of Lee as a great American whose fame is the common heritage of his countrymen, and not as a party to controversies which have lost or are losing their hold upon public interest and attention.

In a personal letter to Col. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., retired, says: "Your 'Campaign of Santiago' is the best book I have read on the subject, and I have read about all that has been written on the subject. I wish every Army officer would read it. It would interest the old ones and instruct the young. I hope it has the success it deserves." Colonel Sargent was called to Washington to discuss with the President certain points in the campaign in which they both participated and was highly complimented on his history. Colonel Sargent has since been assigned to duty at the Army War College in Washington. Beside these personal compliments the book itself has received the unqualified endorsement of the Government, the Navy Department having recently ordered a copy of the book for the library of every warship hereafter placed in commission, and the War Department having purchased 150 sets of the history with the view of placing a copy in the library of every military post in the United States and the Philippines. Our own opinion of Colonel Sargent's admirable work has already been fully expressed.

A CORRECTION.

Virginia Military Institute, Dec. 21, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My attention has been directed to an editorial in your issue of the 19th inst., in which you comment on some alleged statements of mine before a gathering of alumni of this institution. As I never entertained the thoughts attributed to me, I have been at no little loss to understand how my remarks could have been so grievously misunderstood. The same address was delivered before five different gatherings of alumni during the same week, with reporters present on each occasion, and no such interpretation was given the views expressed. Before a gathering of alumni one is inclined—indeed, is expected—to extol the merits and accomplishments of its men, and extravagances not infrequently occur. But to reflect upon another, and especially upon our National Academy and upon the body of admirable men who have left its halls, is both unseemly and senseless. I wish to disclaim any such purpose and to express my regret that my remarks have warranted, even by the remotest inference, any such interpretation.

E. W. NICHOLS.

It is with great pleasure that we publish this disclaimer. Our criticism was based upon a report of the remarks criticised, which appeared in the Baltimore Sun. The excellent institution from which Professor Nichols was graduated and over which he now presides has no need to exploit itself at the expense of any other. There are gentlemen and boors in this country, as in every other, but the distinction is an individual one and not that of a class, as in England, for example, where, according to Blackstone's Commentaries, "a gentleman is defined to be one * * * who bears coat-armour, the grant of which adds gentility to a man's family." The designation of "gentleman" is not transmissible in this country by inheritance, and no man can claim to be a gentleman because his father was one. According to the American definition a gentleman is "a well-bred and honorable man, a man of education, high principle, courtesy and kindness." Some of the finest gentlemen we have had in the military and naval service have been men of the humblest origin. It was this idea that we sought to enforce, taking Professor Nichols' quoted remarks as our text.

MARINES FOR COAST ARTILLERY.

We have no idea that the Marine Corps will be transferred from its association with the Navy to cast its fortunes with the Army, but as some of our correspondents appear to hold the contrary opinion, in accordance with our practice of encouraging free discussion, we publish their letters, which are as follows:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that the amphibious soldiers are threatened with being separated from their proper element, why not combine them with the Coast Artillery Corps, where their knowledge of handling ships, boats, guns of large caliber, torpedo tubes, etc., can be placed to good account in manning the shore defenses of important naval bases, and their sea-going knowledge turned to account in scouting, patrolling, mine laying and defense? The Coast Artillery is short of its proper and necessary personnel and its duties are related to both land and naval operations, and here is a body of men trained to both sea and land fighting. Then continue the double surgical operation and make a new unit of National Defense out of these combined elements, which shall concern itself solely with Coast Defense.

It cannot be said that officers or men, with a record like that of the Marine Corps, are lacking in sufficient technical requirements or adaptability to make good in this sphere of military-naval operations. Many officers of the Marine Corps are graduates of the Naval Academy; and many officers of the Coast Artillery enter that service from civil life after examinations almost identical with those required by the Navy under similar circumstances for the Marine Corps. For manning the coast defense vessels and torpedo craft the marines would prove a valuable addition to the Coast Artillery Corps. Moreover, the relative ages and rank of the officers in these two corps needs little adjusting to provide an equitable arrangement in the amalgamation.

As our scheme of coast defense now includes defenses in both archipelagoes, the chance to see the world is

almost as good as in the Navy. The projected mobile defenses of our harbors moreover require just such men trained to sea service as the Marine Corps contains. Has anybody a better suggestion to offer as to the disposition of the deposed Marines from their former position in the Navy?

INTERESTED HOMME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am very much interested in the welfare and future of the Marine Corps and have read the various propositions put forth for its future use. Some advocate changing it over to Infantry and making the Corps into ten additional regiments; others, to have it formed into Coast Artillery. It is quite evident to many that our coast defenses are insufficiently manned, that a great number of intelligent men and officers are needed in this branch of the Service. Now, since the Marine Corps is qualified as artillery, would it not be proper to utilize this body as an increase of the Coast Artillery Corps?

I have heard of the proposition to separate the Coast Artillery of the military branch. This is quite reasonable, as the nature of this service is entirely different from all the other branches. Now suppose this was carried out and the present Marine Corps transferred to the Coast Artillery, then it seems to me it would be appropriate to designate this combined organization as the Marine Corps—the name itself would suggest pertaining to the sea and coast defense. At present it is odd to associate coast artillery with tug boats, mine planters and submarine mines, whereas to change the name as suggested and have this corps perform as heretofore all the duties of the Coast Artillery in defense of the coast and harbors, which is hardly the proper function of either the Army or Navy and yet a part of both, would seem a rational solution of the Marine Corps problem.

H. C. D.

KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As many of you know, Apache is a dear old place, beautifully situated up in the White Mountains, with the best fishing and hunting in the country.

The two birds we killed with one stone are "Service of Information" and "Post Fatigue." How? By the use of fifteen Indian scouts.

There is "Chicken," the fine trailer; "Chow Big," the mighty hunter (and eater); "Nanatolth," who gave a \$100 "blow out" when his daughter "came out"; and little "Billy," who, with old "Nickal," served with or against Geronimo in the lively days. Then there's "Skippy Joe Pete" and "John Cody" and "Bones" and "Shorten Bread," and the others.

There used to be "Josh," the old first sergeant and a fine scout. In straightening out his domestic affairs Josh happened to kill his wife, who was a sister of Alchesa (Al), the big chief. So to avoid further trouble, "Josh" asked for and got a transfer to Huachuca, where the air is not so invigorating. We hated to lose "Josh," but it seemed a wise transfer, as both Josh and Alchesa are good men—first-rate men.

Of course, Apache is blessed with "Jesus," the interpreter, chief of scouts; active, clear-headed and a bully worker. He can do anything out of doors, and he handles the scouts just right.

It's all so simple. If you want information, about the reservation or at maneuvers, you have men naturally cut out for the work; when that service is not needed, work them as post fatigue, and save your soldiers for drills. But don't try to make soldiers out of scouts. Don't drill them. Let them have their families and a little plot of land to eke out the ration.

Can it be done at other posts, not in cities? Certainly. The details can easily be worked out. We then will keep soldiers from much-hated fatigue, and not allow to go to waste valuable natural material.

C. J. STEVENS, Major, 5th Cav.
Fort Apache, Ariz., Nov. 27, 1908.

A HINT FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I see in the papers that Judge Advocate Campbell, of the Navy, asks for more jails, etc., because of deserters. What is the cause of this desertion? Look back ten years and compare the difference in the service. I remember in the Constellation in 1893, in the month of February, we were sending down royal yards and masts to pass under the Brooklyn Bridge, where a doctor and his nurses were at the foot of each lower mast to take care of our frost-bitten fingers. This was at night. Admiral Goodrich was in command at that time. Now, if these deserters had to put up with that, they might desert. If the Navy Department made an opening for ex-man-o'-wars men, who were in the now-extinct merchant service, it would get a good many expert pilots and experts in towage and wreckage work. I observe that Great Britain is getting all the merchant officers she can in navy or reserve.

EX-NAVY MAN.

THE FIFTY-MILE WALK.

It's oh! yo ho! away we go,
Like Weston and O'Leary.
We'll hit the trail
And make full sail
Upon the highway airy;
And though we're dodging motor-cars,
All speeding to the limit,
At least we'll thank our lucky stars
That we don't have to swim it.

BOB BARNACLES.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

"The following story was told me by one of the delegates to the late Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America, and perhaps you will think it good enough to publish," writes a Navy chaplain:

A married corporal, named McGuire, who had been on a spree, met a priest on the street who said, "McGuire, you're drinking again, after promising you'd stop; now, listen to me: the next time you get drunk you'll shrivel up into a rat." On the way home the corporal braced himself with another stiff drink, and when within his own door he called his wife, to whom he said, "Maggie, you're my best friend and I know I can trust ye; now (hic) listen, Maggie: when ye see me turnin' into a rat you lock up the cat."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The hearing before the House Naval Committee at which Major Gen. George F. Elliott was heard with Col. Frank L. Denny, Q.M., Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj't, and Inspr., and Lieut. Col. George Richards, Asst. P.M., assisting, was eloquently silent on the burning question, whether the marines should be permanently taken off the ships of the Navy. The matter was brought up by a question from Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, but not one of the distinguished marine officers present availed himself of the opportunity to express any views on the subject. Colonel Denny simply said that it would cost something more to build barracks if the marines were to be taken off the ships permanently. But before the hearing was completed Colonel Richards executed a masterly stroke by handing out a carefully prepared table showing the vastly increased cost involved in substituting bluejackets for marines on board ship. He held this table in his hand and was talking interestingly about the differences of pay in the Marine Corps and the Navy when Chairman Foss sized up the situation and demanded that the table be put in the hearing. The table which, is a fact evidently that was not considered by the Commander-in-Chief when he issued the order taking the marines off the ships, shows that a ship's complement of 60 bluejackets, 3 master-at-arms, 22 seamen, 30 ordinary seamen, and 2 buglers will cost \$463,993.20, while a ship's complement of 60 marines, 1 first sergeant, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 51 privates and 1 trumpeter will cost only \$252,546, making a difference of \$211,447.20. The average cost per annum of sailors is estimated at \$28,909.58, and that of marines at \$15,784.12, the average per annum per man is, for sailors, \$483.33; for marines, \$263.07. The difference of \$220.26 multiplied by the number of marines afloat shows a saving of \$609,239.19, or 0.837 per cent. On the clothing allowances there is an average saving during the four years of enlistment of \$497,806.05.

The Naval Board on Construction is now designing plans for three types of battleships, two of which contemplate a battery of eight 14-inch rifles. The third design, according to preliminary plans, will be for twelve 12-inch guns. In the tentative plans for the battleship carrying 14-inch guns the displacement will be 25,000 tons. The third type of battleship will have, according to the preliminary plans, a displacement of 26,000 tons, in order to carry the twelve 12-inch guns, as compared to the ten 12-inch guns of the North Dakota and Delaware, now under construction. The Board of Construction will soon have the plans ready for submission. The thickness of the side, turret and barbette armor of the 26,000 ton vessel will be slightly less than that of the new 14-inch gun battleship. The calculated speed is of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ knots under trial conditions of load, and but little less at deep load displacement. It was a question of having 12-inch guns on these new vessels, disposed as on the North Dakota and Delaware, which could be done without delay, or of having 14-inch rifles on the Florida and Utah with a delay of about six months. The Newport Conference approved both recommendations, and in the future battleships would be equipped with the design for four turrets of 14-inch guns. Both the Delaware and the North Dakota, 20,000-ton vessels, now under construction, will be the largest vessels up to the present time in the U.S. Navy. They each have ten 12-inch and fourteen 5-inch guns in their armament, and are designed for a speed of twenty-one knots. The Bureau of Ordnance is preparing for the manufacture of 14-inch guns. Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau, asks Congress for a small appropriation to enable the naval gun factory to prepare for the work.

What will prove one of the most important developments in relation to militia coast artillery work is the determination of the government to provide a standard equipment for a one or a two-company armory and an equipment also for a large armory occupied by several companies. Preliminary steps have been taken to provide this equipment for armories occupied by state coast artillery troops that have received considerable instruction in Coast Artillery duties at the forts. The last Army Appropriation bill carried an item of \$25,000 for the purchase of material, equipment, books of instruction, range finders and fire control equipment for the instruction and use of state coast artillery organizations. In addition, an allotment of \$10,000 has been made from funds available in the department for equipping state coast artillery armories. These funds will be expended at the earliest practicable date. Lieutenant Colonel Weaver is right when, in his annual report as Chief of the Military Division, he says that much of the instruction of Coast Artillery troops may be obtained in the home armories. There has been a striking example of this for years in Brooklyn, N.Y., where the 13th Regiment, under the able direction of Col. David E. Austen, now General Austen, has practiced with eight-inch disappearing gun, simulating actual fort work, while range finding and fire control have been worked out with the aid of mortars and searchlights. Officers of the Army have often seen armory exhibitions of the regiment in which there was firing with dummy projectiles from mortars and the disappearing gun. All this practice has demonstrated its usefulness in the excellent records made by the regiment in the actual firing of heavy guns at the forts.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair is making preparations for the work of installation of new military masts on the ships of the Battleship Fleet during the coming fiscal year. The masts that have been thus far put in have been mainly on ships that were originally constructed with but one mast—such as the Idaho, Iowa, Mississippi, Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts. It was obviously not necessary to tear out construction work and overhaul these ships in order to put in the new masts. There was space available for them, and the fire control installation could be put in just as in a new ship. With the new ships under construction, the North Dakota, Delaware, Michigan and North Carolina, it was only necessary to effect a change in the contract, and as the ships were constructed the new masts and fire control systems went in as new and original work. To put the new masts in the fine large ships of the Battleship Fleet will be a huge task, and one that will involve cutting into a good deal of very substantial work. To do so before considering all questions involved in the use of the new masts would be unwise and so there is to be a sea-going test to determine how much vibration occurs on the mast under ordinary

conditions at sea. This test will be in charge of Naval Constructor Robinson, and the ships to be used will be the Idaho and Mississippi. The cruise will start from the League Island Yard about Jan. 15.

As we pointed out some weeks since, the action of the Trunk Line Association in raising the rates of travel from a cent a mile, which obtained in former years, to two cents a mile for military organizations and persons traveling in parties of fifty or more to Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies in March next, will result in a great falling off in the parade. Some of the largest organizations and most prominent National Guard commands have already decided not to attend. These include the 7th, 13th and 23d Regiments of New York, as well as other organizations. The inaugural committee at a recent meeting decided to ask the co-operation of all the state Governors in sending troops to the parade. This would mean that if the Governors order out troops the state would have to pay the expense, and this is what the committee desires. It does not want the parade to be a fizzle because of the action of the railways. It would be a good idea for the inaugural committee to get after the Trunk Line Association and endeavor to get them to give the old rate to military organizations, the absence of which would certainly make the parade a dead one. The parade at its best means a lot of hardship to officers and men standing around for hours in the cold before the parade, and that they should be taxed extra for this is asking too much. The wise ones will certainly stay home under such conditions and save the money for a more pleasant summer trip.

The international naval conference which has been sitting in London for a fortnight may not after all result in a settlement of the differences between Great Britain and other Powers relative to a court to deal with the treatment by combatants of private property belonging to belligerents. England is willing to have a court for the handling of questions dealing with the property of neutrals captured at sea, but on the other point she does not feel like waiving the advantages which would come to her by virtue of her overwhelming superiority on sea. Last year at The Hague, England firmly refused to give up the right to property of belligerents seized at sea, and it is scarcely likely that her opinions on the matter have undergone much change as the same government is in power. Another knotty point is the definition of the word "contraband." England defines it to mean only articles actually used in war, land or sea, but in the Manchurian war Russia claimed the right to destroy vessels carrying alleged, or "constructively contraband," goods, and sought to have food and cotton classed as contraband. Other questions, such as the law of blockade, also are to be settled and it is doubtful whether anything more than a short step toward agreement will come from this conference. Where there are such radical differences, touching the productive powers of countries and their relative strength on the ocean, it is not worth while to expect complete harmony.

The report of the special board of distinguished physicians from the Medical Reserve Corps on the advisability of adopting the practice of vaccination as a preventative of typhoid fever has been signed this week, and will be published to the Army as soon as it has, in due course, received the approval of the Secretary of War. The board consisted of Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General; 1st Lieuts. Victor C. Vaughan, William T. Councilman, John H. Musser, Alexander Lambert, Simon Flexner and William S. Thayer. The six members of the board following General O'Reilly are noted physicians, two of whom are trustworthily reported to be in the enjoyment of an annual income from their professional labors of not less than \$60,000. As first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps they were ordered to active duty in the Service of the United States on account of an existing emergency and discussed the question of vaccinating for typhoid fever, and after careful consideration of the special report made by Captain Russell, of the Medical Corps, they advised the adoption of the practice. In due time an order will be drafted ordering the vaccination of certain organizations of troops stationed in posts that are notoriously liable to typhid epidemics and the proposition will be put to a practical test.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has, this week, let the contract for the first dredging project to be started in order to make Pearl Harbor a strong naval base. The contract was let to the Hawaiian Dredging Company for the sum of \$3,560,000. This is to cover the entire work. Congress appropriated last year for the work the sum of \$385,000, which is all that is now available, and a further appropriation is asked for this winter. It is the intention to provide a depth of thirty-five feet of water at mean low tide over the areas to be dredged. The material to be removed by dredging is to be used to fill in the reservation to be occupied with Coast Artillery fortifications. The width of the channel is to be 600 feet. The work extends from the site of the naval station and Kuahui Island down the channel and across the bar to deep water of the open sea. The contractor is to commence work immediately after the execution of the contract and continue without interruption. The entire work covered by the contract is to be completed within thirty-six calendar months from the date of the contract. The total quantity of material to be dredged is estimated to be approximately 7,000,000 cubic yards.

The practice of employing contract surgeons grew up during the Civil War, when the exigencies of operations over a wide field and the organization of large armies in a short time and from raw material made it necessary to utilize the best medical ability available under practical business arrangements. One of the incidents of the practice was the administration to such contract surgeons of the ironclad oath of allegiance that was regarded as necessary at the time. Somehow that form of oath was regarded as good enough to work off on this class of professionals, and it was continued until recently the question arose whether the commissioned officers of the Medical Reserve Corps should not take the same form of oath as was administered to commissioned officers of the Army. Then a thorough examination of the subject discovered that there was no need, nor in fact any authority in law, for administering any oath at all to the con-

tract surgeon, as he was in no sense an officer of the government. Hereafter the Reserve surgeon, who corresponds to the contract surgeon in the old Service, will take the same oath that is given to the Regular Army officer.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL wishes to reinforce the suggestion of Lieutenant Colonel Weaver, Chief of the Militia Division, that if Senate Bill No. 2671, providing for extra officers for the Army, is passed, it will be easier to meet the demands of the state authorities for the detailing of Regular officers to the different states for instruction of the National Guard, by urging the authorities of the various states, especially the adjutant general departments, to use all the influence they can bring to bear upon their representatives in the House to pass that measure. The bill has passed the Senate and is now before the House. The states are now seeing how closely allied to the success of their military establishments is the desired increase of Army officers. They can use legitimate influence upon members of Congress with more effect than can be produced by those directly connected with the Army, and we ask them in this instance to give a helping hand, since the Army interests are their interests.

Mr. Pitman Pulsifer, in the edition of his Navy Year Book now in print, gives the United States the second place among naval powers, Germany following third, France fourth and Japan fifth. Great Britain has 61 first-class battleships, with a tonnage of 910,330; the United States 31, with a tonnage of 449,796; Germany 31, with a tonnage of 414,486; France 26, with a tonnage of 357,132, and Japan 15, with a tonnage of 233,444. Including armored cruisers, France ranks Germany, her navy tonnage of both battleships and armored cruisers being 573,364, while that of Germany is only 548,254. The tonnage of United States battleships and armored cruisers is 607,241. That of Great Britain is 1,395,930, including submarines, torpedo-boats, etc. All told, France has 516 vessels to the credit of her navy, their total tonnage being 801,188, while the total tonnage of the entire German navy is 693,599, that of the United States 770,468 and that of Japan 444,903. Japan is doing little shipbuilding, the only vessels now in course of construction being two battleships.

It is understood that an effort will be made this winter to secure from Congress some modification of the act passed last winter reorganizing the Medical Corps by which it was provided that officers in certain grades who, for any other cause than physical disqualification, fail to pass the required examinations for promotion shall, in the grade of captain, drop out, and in the grade of major remain marking time until they shall reach the retiring age limit. As the law stands there is no appeal for the officer who finds himself "otherwise disqualified," and he must endure for many years in some cases the humiliation of seeing officer after officer jump over him, and on into the forbidden grade above. A bill has been prepared that will readjust the matter, and it will probably be introduced soon. It is doubtful if such a measure will be given consideration at this session.

Secretary Taft will visit the Isthmus in February, making the voyage to Colon on the cruiser North Carolina which will leave Charleston the morning of Jan. 27 at eight o'clock in order to go out over the bar at high tide. The suggestion heard in some quarters that Mr. Taft in his coming visit to the Panama Canal should avail himself of the observations of an hydraulic engineer of the highest reputation need not be construed as a reflection upon those now conducting the work, for the construction of the canal presents difficulties never encountered before in any similar undertaking. Hydraulic engineering, like mining and marine engineering, is a special branch of the science, and if it can contribute any light to the puzzling situation at Panama, Mr. Taft would be less broad-minded than he has shown himself to be, if he should be unwilling to profit by it.

President Gomez, the new head of the Venezuelan government, has announced his readiness to begin negotiations for the settlement of differences with the United States. In the opera bouffe succession of revolutionary changes at Caracas during the last few days, it is hard to get a clear understanding of the situation, but it is hoped that Castro, who is now in Europe ill, is permanently eliminated as a political factor in the country. On the request of Gomez for an American warship, the U.S.S. Maine and North Carolina have been dispatched to Venezuela. On the latter is William F. Buchanan, U.S. Special Commissioner, who will conduct the negotiations.

The troops of the U.S. Marine Corps now occupying the stations of Baracoa, Manzanillo, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus and Palmira, Cuba, will be withdrawn therefrom and placed en route to Camp Columbia, so as to arrive there not earlier than Dec. 27, nor later than Dec. 29. On arrival at Camp Columbia the troops will report to the commanding officer, 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S. Marine Corps, and be prepared to embark on the U.S.S. Prairie for transportation to the United States.

It is to be noted that the action taken by President Roosevelt in the case of Col. Daniel Cornman and Capt. Charles G. French, U.S.A., formed a distinct precedent and commanding officers are hereafter to be held responsible for unauthorized practices that may exist at their posts. The President is understood to have had in mind the responsibility of a commanding officer at a post near New York city, where scandal occurred within the past year to the discredit of the Army.

It is denied at the Navy Department that it is intended to add to the physical tests required of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy. As a matter of fact the young fellows already have all the physical tests necessary, and nothing more has been thought of as necessary for them.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. William W. Kimball, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral from Dec. 17, 1908, vice Emory, retired, is a native of Maine and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1869. His first service after graduation was on the Sabine on a special cruise during 1869-70. He was next assigned to torpedo instruction, and then served on the Shamouti of the North Atlantic Fleet, was on duty with an experimental battery, and on the torpedoboats *Alarm* and *Intrepid*. He served on the Alert on the Asiatic Station, 1875-76, then on special ordnance duty, 1879-82, on the Tennessee of the North Atlantic Station, 1882-86, in the Bureau of Ordnance, 1886-90. He subsequently served on the Monongahela, the San Francisco and the Detroit, and in the Office of Naval Intelligence. He was in command of the Atlantic torpedobat flotilla, 1897-98, and of the Caesar, Supply and Vixen during 1898-99. He was on ordnance duty at Norfolk, Va., 1899-1900, at the navy yard, Washington, 1900-01, and was assigned to duty at the Naval War College, Sept. 1, 1901. He was later in command of the Abarenda, Alert, and in 1904 was assigned to duty as inspector in charge of the 8th Lighthouse District, and was next on duty as a member of the naval examining and retiring boards, Washington, D.C., and in the spring of 1906 was assigned to command the battleship New Jersey, and in October, 1907, he was again assigned to duty as a member of the naval examining and retiring board in Washington, on which he was serving at the time of his promotion to rear admiral.

Surg. G. Rothganger, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list for disability from Dec. 10, 1908, was appointed an assistant surgeon from California in 1889, became a passed assistant surgeon in 1892, and surgeon in 1900. He had been on sick leave for six months, and had been on duty at the New York Naval Hospital. He was recently operated upon for stomach trouble.

Major Charles J. Stevens, 5th U.S. Cav., who has been ordered retired from active service, to take effect April 3, 1909, after more than thirty-one years' service, is a native of New York and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, when, as a second lieutenant, he was assigned to the 9th Cavalry. He served on the frontier in Indian Territory and at posts in Nebraska and Wyoming and other parts of the country. He served with the 9th Cavalry in the Santiago campaign in June and July, 1898, and took part in the battle of San Juan and in the siege of Santiago, being recommended for the brevet of major. He reached the grade of captain, 2d Cav., July 1, 1898, and major, 5th Cav., Oct. 1, 1906, and is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1897.

Capt. Arthur P. Nazro, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral from Dec. 15, 1908, vice Pillsbury, retired, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Dec. 3, 1850. He was graduated in 1869 from the U.S. Naval Academy, and cruised in the Mediterranean aboard the Sabine and Franklin. He later joined the Portsmouth and went to the Lancaster, and then to the Ticonderoga, and proceeded in the latter to Key West at the time of the Virginian affair. He next served on the Colorado and Congress, cruising with the latter vessel in the Mediterranean until 1875. He subsequently served in the Hartford on the North Atlantic Station, the Plymouth, and at the Naval Academy. In 1879 he joined the Constitution, going from her to the Minnesota and from that vessel to Washington as recorder of the Board of Inspection. He joined the torpedo class of 1884 at Newport, and from there went to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard. From January, 1885, to September, 1888, he served on the North Atlantic Station aboard the Powhatan, Tennessee and Richmond, and was again ordered to duty aboard the Minnesota, from which he was ordered as a member of the Board of Inspection of merchant vessels, and was also placed in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York Navy Yard. He served on the Chicago July, 1892-5; schoolship Enterprise, May, 1895-6; receiving ship Vermont, December, 1896-7; Oregon, Dec. 12, 1897, and was lieutenant commander and executive officer of the San Francisco, 1898; lighthouse inspector, First and Second Districts, Oct. 1, 1900. He next commanded the Raleigh; was in charge of the naval recruiting station, Philadelphia; in command of the U.S.S. Brooklyn, and the U.S.S. Wabash at Charlestown, Mass. His last assignment is to command the naval station at Cavite, P.I., and he sails for Manila in January, 1909.

NAVY RETIREMENTS—1909.

Retirements on account of age among officers of the Navy during the year 1909 are as follows:

Med. Dir. W. S. Dixon.....	Jan. 5
Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich.....	Jan. 7
Chief Carp. James Burke.....	Jan. 25
Rear Admiral W. J. Barnette.....	Feb. 2
Rear Admiral E. C. Pendleton.....	May 27
Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill.....	June 18
Rear Admiral E. K. Moore.....	July 24
Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne (additional number in grade).....	Aug. 24
Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry.....	Sept. 3
Capt. D. D. Stuart.....	Sept. 15
Pay Dir. J. A. Ring.....	Sept. 15
Rear Admiral Gottfried Blocklinger.....	Oct. 23
Rear Admiral T. C. McLean.....	Oct. 25
Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson.....	Oct. 31
Chief Carp. E. H. Hay.....	Nov. 9.
Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze.....	Nov. 16
Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig.....	Nov. 20
Med. Dir. T. H. Streets.....	Nov. 20
Btsn. T. G. McDonough.....	Nov. 23
Rear Admiral R. R. Ingerson.....	Dec. 4
Med. Dir. A. F. Price.....	Dec. 13
Rear Admiral N. E. Niles.....	Dec. 27

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Frederick M. Barney, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Isabelle D. Melville, of New York city, were married at Fort McHenry, Md., on Dec. 16, 1908, in the quarters of Chaplain Yates. The bride was dressed in a traveling suit of brown chiffon broadcloth and velvet, and was given away by Mrs. Norvell. After the ceremony, performed by Chaplain J. E. Yates, U.S.A., the wedding party was ushered into the dining-room by the hostess, Mrs. Yates. The dining-room was tastefully decorated and the center of the table was banked in white chrysanthemums, carnations and asparagus ferns, and festooned from borders in holly and white ribbons. The bride cut the cake after the usual military custom and all drank to the health of the couple. After congratulations and

well wishes, the bride and groom departed for Fort Howard, where Dr. Barney is temporarily stationed. He will return in a few weeks to his proper station, Fort Myer, Va.

An engagement of much interest is that of Miss Bertha Parker Bacon, daughter of the late Arthur W. Bacon, Middletown, Conn., and sister of Mrs. G. A. Nugent, wife of Captain Nugent, U.S.A., to Mr. Robert Forbes, of Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Forbes will be remembered as one of the greatest football players Yale has ever had. He graduated in '07. The wedding will take place in Middletown, Conn., on Christmas afternoon, at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Barnard, of Moline, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Lieut. Gilbert N. Stewart, 21st U.S. Inf.

Lieut. Alfred H. Erick, 5th U.S. Inf., stationed at Plattsburg, N.Y., and Mrs. Emily W. Shea were married in Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1908, by the Rev. U. G. Pierce at his residence, 1616 Riggs place.

At a tea given Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13, in Topeka, Kas., by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McClintock, the engagement of Miss Calla Cuttell and Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., was announced. About sixty guests were present and the announcement came as a complete surprise to most of them. The wedding took place the following Saturday, Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock, at Grace Cathedral, Kansas City. Dean Kaye performed the ceremony and the bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a traveling costume and there were no attendants. The wedding trip will include a three weeks' visit to Eastern cities, and Mr. and Mrs. McClintock, who are going East, will join them in New York. They will return to Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Bugge, whose regiment is stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., is a student at the officers' school. "Captain Bugge," writes a correspondent, "is a Norwegian by birth and his family is one of the oldest and best known in Norway. He is a graduate of West Point and one of the most brilliant and promising young men in the Army. On their return they will be at home in Schofield Hall. Captain Bugge entertained his West Point classmates and the members of the staff class Monday afternoon at the post club."

Judge and Mrs. Harry C. Gaither, of Baltimore, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha Blanche, to Lieut. Julius Curtis Townsend, U.S.N. The wedding will occur in Baltimore in early January.

Mrs. George B. Tooker was married in Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1908, to Lieut. Comdr. Charles L. Hussey, U.S.N., at the home of the bride's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson, the Rev. C. M. Wood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, officiating. Only a family party and a few close friends, including Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, witnessed the ceremony and attended the breakfast following. Miss Caroline Brownson and Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank, U.S.N., were the only attendants. Comdr. and Mrs. Hussey left on a short bridal trip before going to New York, where the former will join his ship, the New Hampshire.

The wedding of Mr. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, son of the late Capt. S. N. Benjamin, U.S.A., and brother of Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d U.S. Cav., to Miss Bacon will, owing to the recent death of his mother, Mrs. Samuel Nicholl Benjamin, and of his aunt, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, be very quiet and informal. It will take place on Jan. 2 in Trinity Church, at Lenox, Mass.

The wedding of Miss Roma Paxton, of San Francisco, and Lieut. Lawrence H. Austin, U.S.N., at present attached to the U.S.S. Albany, took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Bessie E. Paxton, in Jackson street in that city on Dec. 17. The house had been beautifully decorated for the occasion with quantities of white chrysanthemums and smilax, while an improvised altar, decorated with white carnations and delicate ferns, had been erected with the ribbon-inclined alcove in the drawing room. Rev. Edward Morgan, performed the wedding ceremony. Miss Paxton, who was given away by her mother, wore a handsome gown of white duchesse satin trimmed with panels and flounces of rose point lace, elaborated with pearl ornaments and sprays of orange blossoms. A coronet of orange blossoms held in place her long veil of Brussels net. She was unattended. Midshipman E. R. Leonard, U.S.N., acted as best man. The ushers were: Lieut. Thomas R. Kurtz, Paymr. James S. Beecher and Midshipman Kirkwood H. Donavin, all of the Navy, and Lieut. H. B. Robinson, of the Revenue Cutter Service. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. After a short honeymoon trip Lieut. and Mrs. Austin will spend the winter at Coronado, the former's ship being stationed for the present at San Diego.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Joseph W. Wham, U.S.A., retired, of Salem, Ill., fell dead in the street in Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1908, following a cerebral hemorrhage. Major Wham was a Civil War veteran and served as a private and sergeant in the 21st Illinois from June, 1861, to June, 1865, and was mustered out as a second lieutenant of the regiment, Dec. 16, 1865. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the 35th Infantry, May 22, 1867, and was honorably discharged from the Army, Jan. 1, 1871. He was appointed major and paymaster, March 3, 1877, and was retired, May 3, 1901, at his own request after more than thirty years' service. He left a widow and a daughter, who is an instructor at George Washington University, in St. Louis.

Mrs. Charles S. Carmine, mother of Capt. G. C. Carmine, U.S.R.C.S., died near Preston, Md., Dec. 13, 1908.

Chief American Horse, seventy-six years old, a noted Ogallala Sioux chief, died on Pine Ridge Reservation, S.D., Dec. 16, 1908. Since leaving the warpath he had rendered valuable services to the Government in helping to subdue the Sioux and other hostile tribes.

Major John Alexander Grant, formerly of Frankfort, Ky., died at the residence of Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U.S.N., retired, at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 13. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Major Grant was Mrs. Walker's father.

Chief Carpenter Wilbur F. Stevenson, U.S.N., died on Dec. 21, 1908, at the Naval Hospital, Canacao, Cavite, P.I. While attached to the battleship Vermont, at Manila, Dec. 1, he was transferred to the hospital for treatment. Previously he had served at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard. He was born at Kittery, Maine, in 1862, and was appointed a carpenter in the Navy July 27, 1892. He was commissioned chief carpenter July 27, 1902.

John Hay Washburn, for forty years an employee of the War Department, died at his home in Washington, Dec. 21. He was a native of New York, but was ap-

pointed to the quartermaster's department from Pennsylvania in May, 1862, when sixteen years old. Throughout the Civil War he rendered services of unusual value, and in 1873, after having filled many positions of trust and responsibility, was promoted to the chief clerkship of the office of national cemeteries, which position he held until 1898. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he offered his services, and was placed in charge of an important office with the quartermaster's department at Tampa. Later he served with Col. C. F. Humphrey in the division in Cuba, on the China relief expedition, and in the division of the Philippines. As a result of service in the tropics Mr. Washburn became ill in 1902, was sent home on sick leave, and assigned to his old position in the quartermaster's department in Washington.

Mrs. Jane Valentine Reed, wife of Rear Admiral Allen V. Reid, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, 1908.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. John W. Heard, wife of Major Heard, 6th U.S. Cavalry, and Miss Amy Heard, a debutante of the season, will give a dance on the night of the 26th at their Beacon street residence, to meet Cadet Heard, who is in Brooklyn for the holidays.

News was received by cable at the Navy Department Dec. 22 of the destruction by fire of the residence of Comdr. John A. Dougherty, U.S.N., the United States Naval Attaché at Tokyo, and the loss of all records and papers. The fire was accidental.

Secretary and Mrs. Wright left Washington Dec. 21 for their old home in Memphis where they are to spend the Christmas holidays. They return to Washington the coming week to be present at the White House reception New Year's day, and later in the day in their own home, Mrs. John H. Watkins, their daughter, will accompany Secretary and Mrs. Wright to Washington.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on duty in Washington, D.C., and other officers who may be in the city and not on duty, but who desire to pay their respects to the President of the United States, shall assemble in special full-dress uniform at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, at 11:35 a.m., Friday, Jan. 1, 1909, whence they will proceed to the White House.

Mrs. Henry Romeyn was hostess at a bridge party on Dec. 22 in Washington, D.C., for Mrs. Charles Fenton, who left for Fort Des Moines Dec. 24. Among the guests who were present were Mrs. P. D. Lockridge, Mrs. J. D. Gatewood, Mrs. John Stotsenburg, Mrs. Charles A. Romeyn, Mrs. Howard Kutchin, Mrs. J. R. Claggett, Mrs. Wm. Harrison, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. K. J. Hampton, Mrs. Charles Laird, Miss Nina Romeyn.

Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, retired, and Mrs. Corbin entertained at breakfast Sunday morning, Dec. 20, at their place, Highwood, in Chevy Chase, in honor of Sir John and Lady Harrington. In the party were the British Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Major and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Kepp, Miss Mabel Boardman, Miss Patten, Miss Helen Patten, Gen. Crozier, U. S. A., and Captain Davis, U. S. N.

Mrs. Zalinski, wife of Major M. Gray Zalinski, U.S.A., entertained a company at luncheon this week in her home on K street, Washington, D.C. In the party were Mrs. Garfield, wife of the Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Briggs, wife of Senator Briggs, of New Jersey; Mrs. Hale, wife of Senator Hale, of Maine; Mrs. Scott, wife of Senator Scott, of West Virginia; the Misses Kean, sisters of Senator Kean, of New Jersey; Mrs. Dalzell, wife of Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Bell, wife of the Chief of the General Staff of the Army; Mrs. Barker, wife of Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N.; Mrs. Aleshire, wife of Brigadier General Aleshire; Mrs. George Goethals, Mrs. Charles Henry Butler, and Mrs. Douglas.

It was stated by Secretary Wright Dec. 20 that the examination of the accounts of Major Beecher B. Ray, U.S.A., at Manila had shown them to be correct. According to unofficial accounts Lieut. Col. Hamilton Wallace, Major Ray's superior officer, caused the latter's accounts to be examined by Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, U. S. A., of the Inspector General's Department at Manila. This, it was said, was due to a personal cause, rather than to supposed irregularities. Major Ray came into prominence during the campaign, at which time he had his leave of absence renewed three times and accompanied Secretary Taft on some of his trips to the West. Major Ray before entering the Army was an official of a railroad brotherhood.

"Wherever there is a United States Army post," says the Denver Republican, "it is known that Wednesday night Gen.-to-be Franklin Cromwell Stacey, the one-year-old son of Capt. and Mrs. Cromwell Stacey, of Fort Logan, was christened by a military chaplain and with all due ceremony. The proud parents took a great deal of care in arrangements issued, some going as far away as Manila and Japan, and Cuba. The christening was performed by Chaplain Ossewaarde of the 21st U.S. Infantry, and Mrs. Josie Tabour, of Cherrylawn, was godmother. Miss Helen Green, of New York, an authoress, was honorary godmother, and Lieut. Hugo Schultz was godfather. Mrs. Tabour was gowned in a white satin direoire trimmed with duchesse lace, and wore the veil and feathers in which she was presented at the late Queen Victoria's court. Mrs. Cromwell Stacey, the mother, was gowned in rose-colored satin direoire style. The baby was carried to the ceremony on a white satin pillow and carried an American flag. There was a birthday cake, for it was also a birthday party."

The parlors of Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C., were on Dec. 17 the scene of very pretty tea, when Miss Maitland Marshall, daughter of General Marshall, U.S.A., Chief of Engineers, and Mrs. Marshall, made her debut in society. The large number of Army and Navy officers present in uniform added greatly to the brilliancy of the occasion. The rooms were profusely decorated with crimson and white roses. Mrs. Marshall welcomed the guests in a very becoming gown of light yellow satin trimmed with lace. The young debutante, who is one of the most popular of this season's group, received in a dainty gown of white chiffon over satin and carried one of her many bouquets, a cluster of red and white roses, sent by the officers of the Engineer Corps stationed here at the barracks. Among those assisting were Mrs. Langfitt, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Frank Phipps, of Newport; Miss Brooks, Miss Malory Church, Miss Katherine Crane, Miss Julia Heyl, Miss Sally Garlington, Miss Lilian Duncan Baxter, Miss Elinor Abbott, Miss Marion Abbott, Miss Marjory Aleshire, Miss Sutherland, Miss Caroline Murray, Miss Hatch and Miss Dorothy Langfitt. After the tea the young ladies of the receiving party and a number of the officers of the Engineer Corps were entertained at supper.

Mrs. Rafferty, widow of the late Col. William A. Rafferty, 5th U.S. Cav., and her little daughter, Valencia Wayne Rafferty, are visiting the family of Major Ogden Rafferty, Med. Corps, at Fort Wayne, Detroit Mich.

The President has nominated Mr. Sherman Moreland, of Elmira, N.Y., a lawyer of prominence of that section of the state, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands vice Judge James F. Tracey, re-signed.

Col. H. H. Sargent, 2d U.S. Cav., of the Army War College, at a meeting of the Henry W. Lawton Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, in Washington, D.C., Dec. 16, spoke on Cuba, its features and people, and described them with stereopticon views.

Gen. and Mrs. James A. Drain gave a box party at the Belasco theater, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 18, followed by supper at the New Willard, in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Wright. The other guests were Senator Piles-of Washington and Col. and Mrs. R. K. Evans, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., will be given a reception in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 8, planned by the Navy League. General Horace Porter will preside. Rear Admiral Evans will tell his own story of the cruise of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet from Hampton Roads to San Francisco.

Linares Alcantara, the new Venezuelan Minister of the Interior, is the son of the former President of Venezuela. He is a graduate of West Point and was president of the state of Aragua before he became president of the state of Guayana. He has been a warm friend of President Castro, to whom he owed his posts.

At a concert given in the salon of the Ateneo Puertorriqueño at San Juan, P.R., on Nov. 10, the opening piece, a barcarole for piano, was played by Miss Grace Wilson, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson, 16th Inf. Although only eleven years old, the young pianist showed no symptoms of stage fright, but played her number with taste and accuracy, and the large audience present showed its appreciation by prolonged applause.

Miss Elizabeth Matile, daughter of Gen. L. A. Matile, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Matile, made her debut Dec. 18 in Washington, D.C., at a tea at the Cairo. Mrs. Page, Mrs. Remington and Mrs. J. M. Pilling were the matrons in the receiving party, and Miss Page, Miss Maitland Marshall, Miss Lilian Duncan Baxter, Miss Margaret Brooks, Miss Frances Webster, Miss Josephine Mason, Miss Katherine Crane, Miss Julia Heyl, Miss Marian Abbott, Miss Eleanor Abbott, Miss Anna Porter, Miss Nancy Jones and Miss Marie De Loffre were also present.

At the regular meeting of the 19th U.S. Infantry Veteran Association, Dec. 19, 1908, the following officers were elected for 1909: Thomas L. Dodge, president; Wm. Flannigan, vice-president; Robt. M. Smith, secretary; Wm. Cowan, treasurer; J. M. Clausen, chairman of trustees. After the meeting came supper and an enjoyable evening was passed. Army stories were the principal topic and they covered the period from the organization of the regiment to the present date. The outfit has steady growth and the meeting was much enjoyed. The secretary's address is 15 Jerome street, Detroit, Mich.

Capt. John McA. Webster, U.S.A., who is convalescing from a radical surgical operation performed by Dr. L. L. McArthur at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill., on Nov. 9, was to leave with Mrs. Webster for the Colville Indian Agency, Washington, about Dec. 23. Captain Webster, who has been Indian agent since Aug. 1, 1904, has just been reappointed as superintendent and special disbursing agent of the same agency in the civil service. His address is "Fort Spokane, Miles P.O., Washington," the old military post at the junction of the Spokane and Columbia rivers, which was abandoned upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American War.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, who was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the North Carolina Society at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18, declared that the millennium and the substitution of arbitration for war would be coincident, and that the latter would put a block upon the wheels of human progress. He said that since the war with Spain this has ceased to be an isolated nation, and he urged American statesmen to give due consideration to our external affairs and to see to it that future generations shall find themselves well protected in the matter of national defense and prepared for the war for trade that he asserted is inevitable in the future of this country.

Misses Gladys LeVine, of Atlanta, Ga., and Elvira Dickson, of New Orleans, arrived at Fort Riley, Friday, Dec. 11, to be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Kennington until after the Huff-Chaffee wedding. On Friday afternoon from four until six Miss Ward, daughter of Colonel Ward, gave a tea in honor of Miss Huff and her bridesmaid. Friday evening the bachelors of the Artillery post gave a hop in honor of Miss Huff. Saturday evening a hop was given in the post hop room for the wedding party, followed by a supper given by Capt. and Mrs. Kennington. Sunday afternoon Lieutenant Pope and Captain Long entertained with a supper at the bungalow. Monday evening after the rehearsal there was a supper given at the club.

During the recent visit of the Battleship Fleet to Japan Lieut. Robert Livingston Denig, U.S. Marine Corps, was the private guest for several days of the Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral Baron Saito, and Baroness Saito at the official residence of the Minister of Marine. Their friendship dates from Lieutenant Denig's boyhood, when he was a frequent guest at the home in Tokyo of Admiral Viscount Nire, father of Baroness Saito, and of Comdr. Kagekazu Nire, class of 1891, U.S. Naval Academy. Lieutenant Denig was also privately entertained in their homes by Baron Makino, Minister of Education; Viscount Mishima; Viscount Nire and Dowager Viscountess Nire, and beautiful gifts were presented him for his mother and for his wife, daughter of the late Lieut. C. A. King, U.S.N.

Mrs. Daniel Harmon Brush, wife of General Brush, U.S.A., was honor guest at a breakfast given by Mrs. Daniel Frank Craig, wife of Captain Craig, 4th Field Art., at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, on Dec. 11. The Portland Oregonian gives an account of the affair, and says: "The rooms were in yellow and white and the decorations were especially beautiful. The round breakfast table was handsomely appointed; the cloth, an elaborately hand-wrought piece, was laid over yellow, and the centerpiece was an immense mass of yellow and white chrysanthemums. At each place stood a tall Venetian glass with a white carnation tied to its stem, with dainty bows of yellow tulle." Those asked from the barracks to meet Mrs. Brush were Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. George B. Davis, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. McGlachlin and Mrs. Sage. The guests from Portland were Mrs. Helen Gadd Corbett and Mrs. James Canby.

A daughter was born to Capt. Henry C. Bonycastle, 6th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Bonycastle, at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., on Dec. 18, 1908.

Major Gen. H. C. Merriam, Mrs. Merriam and Miss Maude Merriam will go to New York on Wednesday to spend Christmas with Captain Henry M. Merriam at Fort Hancock, N.J.

Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Mead, who have been abroad for two years, expect to return home, via India and Japan, and sailed from London for Bombay Dec. 11.

Mrs. Kelton L. Pepper, who has been staying temporarily at Fort McPherson, will sail on the January transport from San Francisco to join her husband in the Philippine Islands. She is accompanied by three small children.

President Obaldia gave a banquet at the palace, Panama, Dec. 19, to the rear admirals and commanding officers of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. The diplomatic representatives and a large number of prominent Panama citizens and officials were present. President Obaldia's Cabinet Ministers entertained the fleet officers at a banquet Dec. 20.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, on Jan. 21, presented to the city of Lowell, Mass., a lantaka. It is a cannon which may have been cast by the Moros any time subsequent to A.D. 1201. General Reade brought it from the island of Mindanao, P.I. On Dec. 18 General Reade made an interesting address before the Old Essex Chapter, S.A.R., at Lynn, Mass., on military life among the Moros.

Mrs. Stephen R. Stafford, widow of the late Major Stafford, 15th U.S. Inf., of Brockport, N.Y., expects to leave during the coming year for Leipzig, Germany, where she will place her two daughters in the Conservatory for the Study of Music. Miss Mary Stafford will study the violoncello and the piano, while Miss Florence will study for the grand opera stage and will continue her violin studies.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, U.S.N., according to a newspaper despatch, arrived at the Fairmont, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 21, on the first lap of a trip around the world with barely enough to buy breakfast. Somewhere between New Orleans and the train his wallet containing most of his money was stolen, and he had to make the trip on what little money he carried in a small purse. By rigid economy and a careful calculation of prices on the bill of fare compatible with appetite, the trip was made and the Rear Admiral was "broke" when he arrived at San Francisco.

Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, visited the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 21, being received by Rear Admiral Pendleton with the usual honors. After being introduced to officers, he was shown through the yard by the Admiral and his aide, Commander Macfarland. The morning was devoted to an inspection of the shops. After luncheon, Mr. Satterlee was taken aboard the battleships Idaho, Mississippi and Indiana and the cruiser Montgomery. The Assistant Secretary was interested in the erection of the skeleton fighting top on the Mississippi.

"Lieut. Anthony Kleitz, of the Philippine Scouts, U.S.A.," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "with his family, will leave Fort Ethan Allen for Kansas City, Mo., on Dec. 19. Mrs. Kleitz and the children will remain at the home of her parents in Kansas City, while Lieutenant Kleitz proceeds to San Francisco and will sail on the United States transport for Manila Jan. 5. During his long and efficient tour of service in the quartermaster's department at Fort Ethan Allen this officer made many personal and business friends in Burlington and Winona, who will wish him continued success in his new field of duty."

The officers and the standing committees elected at the annual meeting of the New York Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, on Dec. 10, 1908, were the following: Commander, David Banks; vice-commander, William G. Bates; secretary, David Banks, Jr.; treasurer, Clinton E. Braine; registrar, George Perrine; judge advocate, Samuel R. Betts; surgeon, Nelson H. Henry; chaplain, Rev. Henry T. Scudder; deputy secretary, Robert W. Morgan; companions of the Council, class of 1911, Talbot Root, George DeForest Barton, Amory S. Garhart; committee on companionship, René A. DeRussy, chairman, John B. Holland, William F. Trull, William M. Sweeney, Alfred H. Abeel; committee on nominations, Acosta Nichols, chairman, Robert Olyphant, John B. Elmendorf, Henry D. Babcock and Fellowes Davis.

In his interesting reminiscences begun in the Century for January, the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, tells us of his experience in New York during the draft riots. He says: "I noticed the strange appearance of the absolutely deserted streets—no omnibuses on Broadway, which was always crowded at that hour—and not a soul, wagon, car, or anything that seemed alive on Third avenue as I turned into it. A moment later a man or so with a gun running in the distance gave the only signs that the city was not dead one. Later on, as the storm lessened, it was strange to see two cannon posted in Twenty-first street at the northeast corner of Gramercy Park, pointing due east in the direction of the rioters." Saint-Gaudens commenced his life as the first apprentice of the first stone cameo-cutter in America. He tells us that it was the fashion at that time for men to wear stone scarfs—heads of dogs, horses and lions, in amethyst, malachite, and other stones. He was employed principally by Messrs. Ball, Black and Company, on the corner of Spring street and Broadway, now Black, Starr and Frost.

A memorial tablet to the late George G. Benedict, editor of the Burlington Free Press, was dedicated on Dec. 13, at the College Street Church of Burlington, Vt. The pulpit was draped in the national colors and on a table stood the loving cup which was presented to Mr. Benedict on the eightieth anniversary of his birth, and which was filled with flowers. A number of Mr. Benedict's friends from other churches were present. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. E. Goodrich, representing the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and Stannard Post, G.A.R. President M. H. Buckingham, of the University of Vermont, paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Benedict's memory. The tablet is of antique brass and is mounted on a slab of dark brown Tennessee marble. Below a representation of the lamp of learning and the crossed quill and sword, emblematic of Colonel Benedict's life work, is the following inscription: "George Grenville Benedict: Born 1826, died 1907; clerk of this church, 1860-1901. For fifty-four years an editor devoted to the welfare of city, state, nation. Soldier in the War for the Union; state military historian. Eminent citizen, Christian gentleman, loyal friend. A token of loving remembrance from comrades-in-arms and other friends, MCMVIII."

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., Commandant of Cadets at West Point, N.Y., and Mrs. Howze have received many congratulations over the birth of a son on Dec. 21, who has been named Hamilton Hawkins Howze.

Mrs. Sanford, wife of Paymr. J. M. Rumsey Sanford, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. New Jersey, sailed in the Cretic, White Star Line, Dec. 10, for Naples. Mrs. Sanford will meet Paymaster Sanford at Leghorn on arrival of the New Jersey.

Major Charles L. Beckurts, 5th Inf., and Mrs. Beckurts, who have been in New York this week, have been staying at the Hotel Wolcott. They came to meet their daughter, Isabel, who is at boarding school, and has gone home for the holidays.

Mrs. G. T. Emmons, wife of Lieutenant Emmons, U.S.N., stationed at Washington, has been at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, this week, being joined later by Lieutenant Emmons. They went over to be present at a hockey game in which their son Stanton played on the team of St. Paul's school, where he is a pupil. Stanton returned with his parents to Washington to spend the holidays.

Lieut. Goodwin Compton, 13th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Compton, of Fort Leavenworth, after a short visit to Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will visit Mrs. Compton's mother, Mrs. Clayton Slaughter Burbank, at her home, No. 1807 North Palmetto street, San Antonio, Tex. Lieutenant Compton will return to his station at the expiration of one month's leave, but Mrs. Compton will spend the remainder of the winter with her mother and sisters.

Lawrence L. Gillespie, son of Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., retired, who is vice-president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, delivered an address on the New York city trust companies under present legislation before the trust company section of the American Bankers' Association at their convention in Denver, Colo., in September. In his address, which has recently appeared in pamphlet form, Mr. Gillespie says: "The lesson that has been taught by last year's experience will last as long as the present generation of bankers remains in the field of activity. The vindication of sound banking has never been so complete and sweeping, and has only been accentuated by the distressing handicap of a most anomalous currency system, which we must hope will in the near future be placed upon a more solid and scientific basis."

At a dinner of the New England Society, held at the Waldorf, New York, among the guests were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, U.S.N. General Wood, in responding to the toast, "The Army and Navy," said in part: "We can no longer content ourselves with a one-ocean navy; we require a two-ocean standard, even without the Panama Canal. It is our first line of defense. It is an argument for peace to be always prepared for war. I do not mean by this a desire for war, but a readiness for war if it is to come. In regard to the Army, I may say that we have something less than 60,000 men, although by law we are allowed to have 100,000. You gentlemen generally look to your magnificent seacoast defenses, but perhaps you are not aware that we have less than 50 per cent. of the men necessary to man our seacoast defenses. We ought to have more men. The Army at present is much over-worked, and it should be made stronger."

The soldiers at Camp Columbia, Cuba, were entertained in the post pavilion Dec. 17 with the following program, in charge of Chaplains Waring and Rice: Overture by the 27th Infantry Band, in charge of Chief Musician Saccoccia; song, "On the Bowery," by Private Malone, of the 11th Cavalry; cinematograph views of "The Christmas Thought"; with a thousand-foot film showing Christ entering the Holy City; song by Cook O'Callahan; musical and singing rendition of the "Hunters," by the members of the band. The chaplains announced the Christmas and New Year's program as follows: Dec. 23, Christmas tree and entertainment; Dec. 30, New Year's masquerade; Jan. 7, a dance, and Jan. 14, a lecture by Lieutenant Davis. Mrs. Barry worked hard in training the children for the Christmas song. Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Tompkins and others of the officers' line made many dolls and dressed them for the Christmas tree, so that all soldiers' children were provided. Counting children of former soldiers who are working in the Quartermaster's Department, some eighty little ones had to be provided for at Christmas.

Major Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and District Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia since May 2, 1907, was relieved from the duties of his office on Dec. 21, and Major Spencer Cosby, C.E., U.S.A., who has been in charge of river and harbor work and the aqueduct and conduit work in Washington since 1906, was appointed as Major Morrow's successor. Both officers were graduated from the same class at West Point, and the school of instruction at Willet's Point, New York, and have served together for a number of years. Much interest was taken in the change of duty by the Washington papers, which published many complimentary references to both officers. The Washington Herald said: "Perhaps there is a sufficient reason for the sudden, not to say summary, action in relieving Major Morrow. We do not know. But we do know that Washington loses in his transfer the services of as faithful and capable and courageous an official as it has ever had. The work he has done will bear the most rigid examination and analysis. Major Morrow's tenure has not been altogether tranquil. A man of his sterling character and sturdy traits seldom pleases, and certainly never seeks to please, everybody. Major Morrow is a type of the best in our Army life. There is a compensation for the passing of this capable engineer in the choice of a fellow-officer so much like him—a Washingtonian, by the way—to fill the trying and oftentimes thankless commissionership role. Major Cosby will fit into the equation admirably, we feel sure." Commissioners MacFarland and West are quoted as expressing regret at the departure of Major Morrow and of praise of the excellent work he has done. Of his successor Major Morrow is quoted as saying, in part: "The selection of Major Cosby is a most happy one, as he is already possessed of great familiarity with the needs of the District along certain lines. I feel the District is indeed to be congratulated on this detail, knowing Major Cosby personally as well as I do, and knowing that he will come into the office much better equipped than almost any other officer of the corps to give to the people of the District the careful thought and work he will give and to which it has been my pleasure to contribute in the five years now closing." Both officers said the orders came as a surprise. Neither was aware a change in positions was contemplated. Major Morrow's order came in the form of a telegram from the Adjutant General of the Army. It directed him to turn over the office of engineer commissioner immediately, and report to the Chief of Engineers. It is said he is to take up the river and harbor work as successor to Major Cosby.

Secretary and Mrs. Newberry left Washington the morning of Dec. 24 to spend Christmas at their old home in Detroit. They return to Washington Dec. 27.

Admiral Dewey will be seventy-one years old Dec. 26. He has been in poor health of late. He has always celebrated the occasion handsomely, but will not this year. Last year he gave a dinner in honor of President Roosevelt and the year before the President gave him a dinner.

Prof. John A. Ray, of the Department of Modern Languages, Naval Academy, has been notified that he has obtained a high average in a recent Civil Service examination for the United States Consular Service. He is a native of Texas, and has received degrees at Yale and the University of Paris.

The lecture on the "Use of Cavalry in Warfare," delivered by Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th U.S. Cav., at the Pine Plains camp last June, and published in the November-December number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, is being reprinted serially in the United Service Gazette, London.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Wright will receive on New Year's day from 2:30 to 6 o'clock, at No. 2009 N street, Washington. They will be assisted by General Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Mrs. Bell, and by Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mrs. Summerlin and a number of other women prominent in social and Army circles.

The military aides to the President detailed from the Army and Navy for the present social season and who will assist at the approaching New Year reception are: Col. C. S. Bromwell, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Sims, U.S.N.; Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.; Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus, U.S.N.; Lieut. Chauncy Shackford, U.S.N.; Capt. Harry R. Lay, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, U.S.N.; Lieut. Semmes Read and Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A.

Chief Sailmaker Charles Henry Jones, U.S.N., was taken suddenly ill on Dec. 23 on the elevated railroad stairway at Eighth avenue and 140th street, New York city. An ambulance was called from Harlem Hospital and he was taken there. The hospital physicians said he had kidney disease. Mr. Jones said that he and his wife were visiting his son-in-law, A. W. Paulsworth, at 4300 Katonah avenue, Woodlawn, to spend the holidays. Mr. Paulsworth was notified and he went to the hospital and arranged to have Mr. Jones taken home.

Mrs. Catherine Weeds, niece of Daniel D. Tompkins, who was Vice President of the United States with President Monroe, died at the home of her son-in-law, Joseph Durrell, at Auburn, Ohio, Dec. 22. She was 95 years old. Mrs. Weeds was born in New York and was a Miss Tompkins. Her husband, Dr. James F. Weeds, was an Englishman, who attained the rank of major in the Medical Corps of our Army, and was breveted for faithful and meritorious service during the Civil War. Dr. Weeds died Oct. 1, 1875. Mrs. Weeds was a relative of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

The report of Major General J. F. Bell, Chief of Staff, is an interesting review of the conditions of the Army during the past year. The report makes it very clear that the Army needs strengthening in all its departments. General Bell says:

"The Infantry arm of our Service is too weak numerically for the services required of it, even in times of peace. It is a discouraging fact that in case of a sudden outbreak of hostilities with a first-class nation there are not sufficient Regular troops in the country, even when re-enforced by the National Guard of the various states, to form an army. No civilized nation claiming to have a modern army has its cavalry arm organized as the American Cavalry is to-day. The best authorities agree that the most efficient organization for the modern cavalry regiment is that of a small, compact, mobile force. Our Cavalry regiment, with its three squadrons of four troops each, is so large as to be unwieldy, and the same applies to its squadrons. All that has been stated about the training of modern infantry applies in full to the cavalry, while in addition cavalry must be trained in those matters which pertain solely to the mounted service. The history of all recent wars clearly demonstrates that the role of well-trained, efficient field artillery has become of more relative importance in the past. Our force consists of six regiments of Field Artillery and should be increased. Necessary barracks should be provided for the proper Artillery garrisons. It is worse than useless to place the armament in position without having the necessary garrison to care for and preserve it. No one component of the mobile Army is independent in its functions, but each must rely upon the others for assistance, and all are required, in due proportion, in a well-balanced and efficient army. The Engineer Corps as organized at present, both in the commissioned and enlisted personnel, is insufficient for the duty devolving upon it in time of peace.

"Our Signal Corps has proved its ability to meet all services required of it in the past in peace as well as in hostile operations occurring since the war with Spain. It is hoped that the Corps may receive a sufficient increase to give it the necessary strength. It should also receive a liberal appropriation to enable it to continue its experiments in aerial navigation.

"Our policy heretofore has been to increase an arm or staff department of the Army, from time to time, without any reference to the needs of the other branches or staff departments. As a result, the different elements of the Army have not in the past, nor do they now, bear the proper ratios to each other. Another result has been to accelerate promotion in one arm, while more or less stagnation still existed of relative rank.

"In order that the past policy of increasing the Army haphazard may not be continued, a board has been selected from officers on duty in Washington, due representation being given on the board to the various arms of the Service, to study the military needs of the country and to prepare and formulate a scheme for properly proportioning and reorganizing the mobile forces and staff departments, legislation affecting the Army on any of the subjects embraced in the recommendations of the board to be made along those lines. The time has arrived when the United States can no longer afford to maintain an inadequate army for peace needs, nor an army with an antiquated organization.

"Excepting the Engineers, no single staff corps has been so short of personnel as the Quartermaster's Department. No officers are more zealous or harder working, but there are simply not a sufficient number of them to do the work required efficiently. The Department is badly in need of an increase."

During the last session of Congress the bill to reorgan-

ize the Medical Corps was passed. The Corps is now on a satisfactory basis.

In the annual reports of all department commanders great stress is laid upon the serious injury done to the efficiency of the Army by the necessity of detaching so many officers. The passage of the bill providing for filling vacancies caused by details on detached service is of the greatest importance to the welfare of the Army, and it cannot be too strongly urged upon Congress. On June 30, 1905, 517 officers were on detached service. On June 30, 1908, the number had increased to 691. Congress has repeatedly increased the number of officers who may be placed on detached service, and has frequently increased the work, more or less of a civil nature, which Army officers are directed to perform, without a corresponding increase in the number of officers. A young officer needs to be taught his duty in the company by actual service under an experienced company commander. Yet to-day many companies are commanded by young, inexperienced officers from civil life, who have had no time to learn their company duty before they are placed in command. The principal causes assigned for desertion by department commanders are as follows:

First. The dissatisfaction existing among the enlisted personnel because of young and inexperienced company commanders.

Second. The frequent change in company commanders, resulting in more or less change in administration and interior economy of organizations. The removal of the above causes can only be effected by legislation which will provide additional officers.

The instruction of the National Guard is of national importance. The War Department desires to assist, in every way possible, in building up and increasing the value of the organized militia, but it has been compelled to refuse the request for the detail of Regular officers for duty therewith. It may be necessary, after the detailed system has been given a thorough trial, to ask for legislation which will make the officers in the higher grades permanent, while retaining the detailed system for the lower grades. However, the system should be given further trial before legislation is sought changing the present law on the subject.

The creation of the grade of captain for the Philippine Scouts has had an excellent effect. All scout officers have recently been examined as to their physical and moral qualifications, and it is hoped to increase the efficiency of the commissioned personnel. The results achieved by the eight camps of instruction were beneficial to both the Regular troops and the National Guard, and it is believed that it will be wise to continue them along the general lines prescribed for this year. The large percentage of Regular officers absent from their organizations was, however, a serious handicap, unavoidable, but greatly to be regretted. There appears to be a general unanimity of opinion that G.O. No. 177, Aug. 27, 1907, is a decided improvement over the one it superseded, though some modifications are recommended. The new order allows greater latitude and initiative to subordinate commanders, and grants absolute freedom to company commanders in the instruction of their commands, with full strength for one day each week. If battalion commanders will make impartial, complete, and careful reports, the relative efficiency of companies in the various battalions may be known, and the value, ability and capacity of their respective commanders determined.

Probably the best way to settle the question of the Infantry equipment is by means of a board of practical Infantry officers. Such a board should be organized at an early date.

The discouraging conditions resulting from vacancies in the enlisted force have been very generally removed by the increase in pay, and the enlisted strength will probably soon be raised to the maximum. Tried and trained non-commissioned officers of long service have been induced to re-enlist, and many who had left the Service have rejoined, because of the better pay. An increased interest in physical culture and the general care of health among officers has been noticeable, and the substantial benefit to the Service has been very great. Experience may call for a modification of existing orders on the subject of physical tests, but that some test and some physical examination have come to stay as a part of our military system is with me a matter of hope and conviction.

The interest evinced in small-arms practice has greatly increased the extra compensation granted for marksmanship. The efficiency of the Cavalry and Infantry in small-arms shooting is probably greater than at any time in the history of the Army. Instruction in rifle practice has become an important part of the training of troops armed with the rifle under modern conditions. This importance has greatly increased recently, owing to the new rifle, the improvement in ammunition, and the conditions under which battles are now fought. There has been a great increase of interest in small-arms firing among the organized militia shown by the number of teams participating in the national match. The school of musketry at the Presidio of Monterey in 1906, under the supervision of the commanding general, Department of California, has continued to do good work. Experimental firing at longer ranges seems to indicate that it may be advisable to extend rifle practice to greater ranges; and certainly all our larger posts should have in their immediate vicinity target ranges sufficient in extent and capacity for the troops stationed thereto, as well as for such organized militia as may care to use them. Longer ranges are required for proper instruction of machine gun platoons in target practice: the present orders require 2,000 yards. The United States does not possess a single range of sufficient area and extent, properly equipped with targets, for a national competition.

It should be removed to a more central location at Fort Sill at the earliest possible date. It is confidently expected that the remount depot will prove as beneficial to its advocates claim and that it will soon be necessary to establish more such depots in suitable localities.

The discipline of the Army has been good during the past year. It is impossible to avoid enlisting some objectionable characters, and it is necessary to get rid of them by means of general courts-martial. Desertions have decreased, but are still more numerous than Service conditions justify. The post school for enlisted men has outlived its usefulness, owing to the present requirements for enlistment. The attendance is so small that it is doubtful if its maintenance is justified.

Improvement has been noted in the colleges and schools inspected and a uniform system of inspection has been developed. Military attachés should have where needed the ex-officio rank, etc., of lieutenant colonel and major. There is a general unanimity of opinion throughout the Service that the machine-gun organization should be an additional troop or company in each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, with the necessary complement of officers and men. An adequate reserve supply of material for Field Artillery is urgently required. General Bell says: "The General Staff Corps has continued to justify its creation. It was to be expected that a new body injected into an old established system, with functions not per-

fectedly defined or generally understood, would meet with some disfavor. I am convinced that time is bringing a better understanding of the usefulness of this new body, and, being familiar with its work, I am able to testify that its usefulness at present is very great and prospective promises to be more so."

"The legislation by which the canteen feature of post exchanges was abolished continues to be reported upon adversely by post and other commanders. This subject is so threadbare and the evidence pro and con has been offered to Congress in such superabundance that I do no more in this place than to record the fact that opinion in the Service continues to regard with strong disfavor the legislation in question. The statutes relating to the organization of volunteer forces are wholly inadequate, and a comprehensive measure replacing the present laws and dealing with the subject in the light of present conditions should be placed among the laws of our country without unnecessary delay."

Attention is called to the special bills now before Congress, the passage of which is required to meet the pressing needs of the Service. Among these bills is one to establish a general service corps; bills for the benefit of veterinarians and dental surgeons; one to protect the wearer of the uniform from unjust discriminations; to provide a reserve for the mobile Army, and many others of more or less importance.

THE TREATY AT PORTSMOUTH.

We have always believed that the premature conclusion of peace in the Far East in response to sentimental demands would result in great injury to Russia, our ally of old and our friend always. This is the view taken by General Kuropatkin in an article on "The Treaty at Portsmouth," appearing in McClure's for January. General Kuropatkin says:

"The results of the premature conclusion of peace at Portsmouth, by which Japan was recognized as the conqueror of Russia on the continent of Asia, will unquestionably be painful, not only for Russia, but for all the Powers who have possessions or business interests in Asia. The 'Yellow Peril,' only recently foreseen, has now arrived."

"Painful internal disorders, and a hostile, or, at best, indifferent sentiment among the Russian public toward the war were the real causes for the conclusion of this unfortunate peace by Russia. It was neither desired nor needed by the army. I said in my letter of Feb. 21, 1906, to the Emperor: 'The frankest and most candid study of our situation cannot diminish the firmly rooted belief of the army in the eventual triumph of our troops in Manchuria, if it had been deemed possible to continue the war.' This is the exact truth so far as the army is concerned."

"We had begun this war with insignificant forces, and carried it on under the most unfavorable conditions, weakened by internal disorders in Russia and connected with Russia only by a weak single-track railway. In the battles of Liao-Yang, Sakho and Mukden only a relatively small proportion of our army fought against the entire land forces of Japan. In the battle of Mukden, our army fought with less than 300,000 bayonets in its ranks. And even in August and September, 1905, when nearly all the reinforcements assigned to the Russian army had concentrated in the Manchurian theater of war, we had arrayed against Japan only one-third of all our armed forces."

"In the meanwhile, we had knocked out of the enemy's ranks, in killed and wounded, almost 300,000 men. The whole northern part of Manchuria, including Harbin, and a part of southern Manchuria, including Gerin and Kuanchentzi, were still in our hands. And so far the enemy had not touched Russian territory, with the exception of the undefended island of Sakhalin."

"An army of a million men, well organized, seasoned by fighting, and supplied with officers upon whom we could thoroughly rely, were preparing to continue the bloody conflict with the Japanese. Never in our military history has Russia set out forces of such strength as in September, 1905, when we unexpectedly received the fatal news that an agreement between our representatives and the Japanese had been reached at Portsmouth."

"For the first time since the beginning of the war the army was filled up to its full complement. It had received machine guns and batteries of howitzers; field railways insured the transportation of supplies to the army; telegraphs and telephones were at last on hand; the wireless telegraph had arrived; the transportation department had been enlarged; and the sanitary condition of the army was excellent."

"Judging from numerous data, whose truth we could not doubt, Japan had begun to weaken both morally and materially. All her resources seemed to have been exhausted. We began to meet among the prisoners some who were almost boys, and side by side with them others who were almost aged men."

"The losses in killed and wounded were very great. In the cemetery of honor at Tokio alone 60,000 were buried who had been slain in battle, and to these must be added 50,000 who died of their wounds. Thus the Japanese suffered battle losses of 110,000 men—that is to say, a number almost equal to the entire army on a peace footing. Our losses, compared with our army of a million, were several times smaller than those of the Japanese. During the war 554,000 men were treated in the Japanese hospitals, 220,000 of them being wounded. Counting in with the killed and wounded those who died from disease, the Japanese lost 135,000 men."

"The Japanese suffered particularly heavy losses among their officers, but their general losses were tremendous. Owing to the doggedness with which they fought, whole regiments and brigades of Japanese were almost completely annihilated by us."

"At that time, when our volunteer detachments and the sections of troops in our vanguard were falling upon the Japanese with ever-increasing daring, we no longer noticed on the Japanese side the enterprise, dash, and vigilance that they had previously displayed. The southern temperament revealed itself among the Japanese in weariness of the war."

"Opposite the position of the 1st Siberian Corps, one day, a Japanese company, in full strength, surrendered as prisoners—something that had never occurred before."

"The English writer, Norregaard, who was with the Japanese army during the siege of Port Arthur, bears testimony to the breaking down of the patriotic feeling with which the Japanese had been carrying on the war. According to his statement, the reserves of some of the principal military districts of Japan—Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka—expressed to him a desire to end the war as soon as possible. One of them told him that one of the regiments of the Japanese army, made up from these districts, had even refused to march to an attack."

"Money grew harder and harder to get, and the needs of the army, which was constantly growing in numbers,

kept growing correspondingly. To all appearances, the Japanese were troubled even as to how they could supply their artillery sufficient ammunition at the proper time. Their lack of this was particularly noticeable during the battles on the Sakhō.

"Only one big success on the part of our troops was required to bring about a strong reaction in Japan and among the Japanese troops. With the exhaustion of her financial resources, by stubbornly continuing the war, we might speedily have brought Japan to seek a peace that would have been both honorable and advantageous to us."

"Japan, notwithstanding the fact that the issue of the war was favorable to her, is feverishly augmenting her forces. China, under the guidance of Japanese officers, is forming a large army on the Japanese model. In a very short time, Japan and China will be in a position to throw into Manchuria an army of more than a million and a half armed men. These forces, if directed against Russia, may set themselves the task of wresting from her a considerable part of Siberia, and reducing her to the rank of a second-class power. The danger that threatens Russia from the Far East has now become so obvious that all classes of the Russian population ought to prepare themselves, with the full consciousness of what they are doing, to rise up as one man in defense of the integrity and greatness of their native land, in case of a new attack upon Russia on the part of Japan or China."

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The specifications are being prepared in the Quartermaster's Department for the heavy furniture that is to be placed under contract to furnish the Army the coming year. There was an allotment of \$300,000 last year, and a contract was let for \$260,000 for the manufacture of dining tables, sideboards, dining chairs, and library desks. The tables and sideboards have been made and delivered to the various posts owing to the strict inspection maintained the bent mahogany rockers for the rocking chairs were condemned because of black stains found in the wood which seemed to be a cause of special weakness. The contractors have been delayed because of unforeseen circumstances; otherwise the entire contract would have been completed by this time. The contracts this year will be for bookcases, chests of drawers, hat racks, parlor tables, and Morris chairs. The allotment this year is again \$300,000. The work is under the charge of Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, who has as assistants four skilled woodworkers at a salary of \$150 a month. All the furniture is made of mahogany, and is the best that can be made in point of material and workmanship.

The President acted this week on the findings in the case of 1st Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, 13th Inf., who was tried recently at Fort Leavenworth before a court-martial on the charge that he had falsified a report to guard inspection by him, and also for failure to see that his order to send out a patrol was executed by his sergeant. Lieutenant O'Loughlin was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal. The President modified the sentence to six months' confinement to the limits of the post and a fine of \$50 a month for the same period.

Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, U.S.A., constructing quartermaster at Fort Crook, Neb., announces that he will open sealed proposals on Jan. 21 for constructing one brick bakery, and for installing plumbing, steam heating, electric wiring, and electric lighting fixtures in buildings specified.

A reserve supply depot, to be established on Corregidor Island, for which \$250,000 is asked, and the construction on the Manila Military Reservation of storehouses for the supply departments of the Army, at a cost of \$1,250,000, will greatly facilitate the delivery of supplies in the Philippines and to provide a reserve for emergencies. The depot will consist of two dozen storehouses for the Quartermaster, Medical, Ordnance and Subsistence Department. The Manila improvements will include the installation of mechanical appliances for the expeditious and economical handling of supplies, including railway and wharf accommodations.

The Quartermaster's Department has procured from the Ordnance Department 125,000 aluminum identification tags. The tags are the size of a silver half dollar, of suitable thickness, to be suspended from the neck underneath the clothing by means of tape. Each tag is to be stamped with the name rank, company, regiment, or corps of the wearer.

The policy of establishing isolation hospitals at Army posts is to be extended. The hospital of this kind at Fort Myer has proved satisfactory and a similar one is to be erected at Fort Slocum. The isolation hospital in each instance is complete in itself, and is for the accommodation of patients who have contagious diseases.

The following candidates for the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Charles A. Rowley, Tucson, Ariz.; Sidney F. Mashburn, alternate, Safford, Ariz.; Melchior M. Eberts, Little Rock, Ark.; Carl R. Lind, alternate, Greenbank, Del.; Julius W. Jones, Baton Rouge, La.; Frank A. Englehart, Cameron, Mo.; Frank W. Adams, alternate, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert W. Wilson, Lexington, Mo.; Egbert T. Breen, alternate, Pawling, N.Y.; Joseph H. Ruttenberg, alternate, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Many and varied have been the efforts in England to solve the problem of providing for the enlisted soldier when he has left the active list. Lieutenant Colonel Weaver, Chief of the Militia Division, thinks a field is opened up in this country for employing retired Regulars after service in the Field Artillery, by engaging them to care for Field Artillery material issued to the states. Men that have had long experience in the Regular service in the handling and care of Field Artillery should naturally be the best men to be employed by the states. Indirectly this reacts favorably on the Regular service, inasmuch as it promises occupation to men that have served faithfully in the ranks of the Army. Colonel Weaver in his annual report mentions one militia battery where there are fourteen retired Regular soldiers employed in the armory and enlisted in the battery, some acting as non-coms. He recommends that, if states apply for non-commissioned officers or privates on the active list of the Army for such duty, the request be honored and that the number of enlisted men in the Army be increased by the number so detailed. Perhaps some may suggest that it would be better if preference were given to retired enlisted men for such duty and that the practice of applying for men on the active list be discouraged among the states. If not, the value of this opportunity as a means of employment for the retired men will be lessened.

The Quartermaster's Department has decided to advertise for bids on the following construction work: Fort Morgan: One single barrack, one field officers' quarters,

four single sets lieutenants' quarters, one mess hall, one lavatory, one double set firemen's quarters, one wagonshed. Fort Crook: One bakery, one stable. Fort Mason: Foundations for two or four warehouses for Army supply depot. Fort Bayard: Nurses' quarters, six double sets captains' quarters, one commissioned officers' quarters. Vancouver Barracks: One storehouse.

Bids were opened by the Quartermaster's Department Dec. 22 for the purchase of 250 American horses for use in the Philippines. Deliveries are to be made at Seattle, San Francisco, San Antonio, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. It will be several days before the reports will reach Washington and the results of the various bids be determined.

MILITARY SURGEONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

"The Relation of the Military and Naval Forces of the United States to Public Health" is the subject of the Enno Sander prize essay, published in the November Military Surgeon, by P.A. Surg. W. C. Rucker, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. When we consider the debt which preventive medicine owes to the military medical men of the world, we are struck with the fact that many of the most important discoveries with regard to epidemic diseases and their prevention have been made by medical officers. The work of Laveran and Reed alone is sufficient to establish this fact. The relation of the military and naval forces of the United States to public health is therefore of the utmost importance, not only because of the achievements of the past but also because of the gigantic possibilities of the future.

How many know that the great Darwin was once a naval surgeon? Yet Dr. Rucker tells us that the foundation of Darwin's work was laid while he was a naval surgeon. Koch, the father of modern bacteriology, discovered the cause of anthrax, or splenic fever, while an obscure surgeon in the German army, stationed in a remote town. While stationed at Constantina, the famous army surgeon, Laveran, in 1880, discovered in the blood of a malaria patient the active germ that caused the disease, but his work was not rounded out until another army surgeon, Ross, of England, working on the mosquito theory, evolved by Manson, followed the life cycle in the body of the mosquito. The work of Wood, Gorgas, Glennan, Carter, White, Keen and Blue has not only rid whole countries of pestilence, but has shown the public that epidemics are not visitations from God but are the products of ignorance. The day is not far off when a campaign for health, like that of Ashford and King in Porto Rico and of White in New Orleans, will arouse the plaudits of the nation like a great army or navy victory in human warfare. The health work was begun with a clean slate in the Philippines, for they were under military control and sanitary measures could be enforced. The success of Reed, Gorgas and Keen, of the U.S. Army, and other medical heroes, was due to the backing they had from the Federal government. If they had been working with nothing as private individuals they would not have been able to effect the work they did. The support of the Army which the surgeons and sanitarians in the Philippine Islands always knew they had made their success possible there. So in Panama, where Gorgas is doing such wonders, there is no narrow local prejudice to restrict his efforts. What he does he can do in a broad way, with national impulses behind him.

The outbreak of the bubonic plague in San Francisco in September, 1907, has turned out to be a blessing for the city, since it resulted in Federal control of the health of the city and the institution of measures under the eyes of trained officers, which have brought about a condition of health which it never enjoyed previously. The people were instructed not only as to the plague but also as to other diseases. The success of the Army in taking care of the city immediately after the earthquake and the gratitude of the people for that assistance served to make the work of the Federal sanitarians, working under the control of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, appreciated by even the most ignorant, who promptly gave their support.

As soon as an epidemic is terminated, nowadays, these trained men go back to civil life, and their experience is lost to the community. If Congress would arrange to keep some of these men in the Public Health Service, there would be a basis for a standing sanitary army. The sanitary force in San Francisco has been organized on military lines and discipline and esprit de corps are of a high order. The polluting in one state of a river whose waters may be the drinking supply of people in another state can be prevented only by federal control, since then there will be no question of state rights and jealousies to affect the final decision. The conclusion of the report, after a survey of the field of public sanitation as first successfully practiced by military medical men, is that not until there is a national body of trained officers and men authorized to supervise the health of the whole country will there be any rational and effective co-ordinating of prophylactic energies. Years were wasted before the Federal government could get control of quarantine, and equally valuable time is being lost now in refusing to place health control in Federal hands, where it belongs.

Among the names suggested for the commission to investigate the Navy are those of Paul Morton and Justice Moody, ex-Secretaries of the Navy; Wayne McVeigh; Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Navy League; Judge John Gray, of Delaware; Admirals Chadwick and Mahan, of the Navy. The recommendations of the commission, if one were appointed, would have to undergo the scrutiny of Congress, which has not thus far shown a very friendly disposition toward the changes which those who favor the commission ask for, such as the creation of a General Staff, the abolition of some of the navy yards which have a strong political backing, and a reorganization of the system of naval administration. The present secretary of the Navy seems disposed to go in the direction of the changes proposed as far as he can without the co-operation of Congress, which alone has the power to abolish or consolidate bureaus, the Secretary's authority being limited to the distribution of work among the several bureaus.

According to Mr. Frank S. Lahn, father of Lieut. Frank P. Lahn, U.S.A., we may be renewing the boyish sport of coasting when the airships become popular. He has just come from France to visit his son. He had a flight in France with Wilbur Wright in his aeroplane. He said the sensation was like that of coasting. He came down from a height of 100 feet at the speed of a mile a minute, but landed without a jar. Cortland Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, came home on the same steamer. He said the French are elated at the per-

formances of the Wright machines and that Orville Wright would soon sail for France to manufacture aeroplanes for \$5,000 apiece.

We are informed that A. H. Crawford, of Ellicott City, Md., who advertises to make loans at six per cent, committed suicide Dec. 12, 1908, when arrested for the fraudulent use of the mails. His mail at last accounts was being held in the post-office at Ellicott City, by Mr. Philip T. Harmon, P.M.

Capt. Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept., has been ordered home from Manila to explain his connection with a firm from which he made purchases while he was in charge of the cadets' mess at West Point. Captain Franklin was secretary of the Army and Navy Club at Manila and has resigned the position.

Lieut. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, U.S.N., having been designated by the Secretary of the Navy, is appointed a member of the national board for promotion of rifle practice, vice Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., relieved.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. DEC. 22, WAR DEPT.
Edward A. Godwin is placed on retired list with rank of brigadier general from Nov. 15.

First Lieut. Samuel T. Weirich is placed on retired list with rank of captain from June 18, 1908.

First Lieut. James Reagles is placed on retired list with rank of captain from Sept. 12, 1908.

Capt. Charles C. Clark will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for purpose of making arrangements for subsistence of men sent with shipment of public animals returning from Cuba.

First Lieut. Mathew A. Reasoner, from San Francisco to Fort Caswell for duty.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred Damman, Sept. 18, is extended one month.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect Feb. 1, 1909: Major Frederick W. Sibley from 2d Cavalry to 13th; Major Benjamin H. Cheever from 13th Cavalry to 2d.

Leave to and including Jan. 8, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Mathew A. Wells.

Capt. Edward M. Talbott is detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 12, for examination of candidates for admission to Military Academy.

First Lieut. William R. McCleary, in addition to other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Caswell, relieving 1st Lieut. Richard I. McKenney.

G.O. 188, NOV. 30, 1908, WAR DEPT.
Par. 808, Army Regulations, is rescinded and new instructions published relative to the distribution of general orders and circulars of the War Department issued from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army.

G.O. 189, DEC. 1, 1908, WAR DEPT.
This order publishes a War Department circular giving decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury on the subject of the applicability of the appropriation for printing and binding for the War Department and the several appropriations which authorize printing and binding to be done for the military establishment, and distinguishing printing for the War Department from printing for the Army.

G.O. 190, DEC. 4, 1905, WAR DEPT.
Publishes regulations governing the examination of applicants for appointment as second lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts, and for the promotion or reappointment of officers therein.

G.O. 199, DEC. 9, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Par. 638, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:
638. Vouchers for supplies or for services other than by the day or month submitted in support of payments for all work carried on under the Engineer Department will be accompanied by the original bills submitted by the creditor and dated and signed by him or by his authorized representative, and vouchers with such bills attached will be made out in favor of the creditor, giving his address, and stating the account in general terms, with the aggregate amount only extended, and the words "as per bill hereto attached," or words of like import added, except that such original bills need not be attached to vouchers in the following cases, viz.: Where under a contract quantities delivered or amounts due are determined by a duly authorized inspector, and his certificate as to the facts is filed with the voucher to which it pertains; where a bill of lading or transportation request accompanies a voucher for transportation services performed under public tariffs; where a voucher is for telegraphic services at rates fixed by the Postmaster General; when the account is small and the creditor does not submit a bill. The certificate of a creditor to a voucher for supplies furnished or services rendered will contain the words, "I certify that the foregoing account is correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received."

When desirable, the creditor may place the foregoing certificate upon the original bill, and, when so placed, the certificate upon the voucher need not be signed, provided that the bill be attached to and made a part of the voucher before the same is signed by the disbursing officer.

G.O. 200, DEC. 10, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Describes lands set apart for the use of the Signal Corps U.S.A., in its operation and maintenance of the military telegraph lines in Alaska.

II. Describes lands and rights-of-way, situated on the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, set apart for observation stations in connection with the defensive works of said island.

III. Directs that the military reservation of Camp Overton, situated at Nonancan, about three miles west of Iligan, in the Island of Mindanao, be enlarged by the addition thereto of land for a target range and describes the public lands needed.

CIR. 96, DEC. 3, 1908, WAR DEPT.
Publishes Customs Administrative Circular No. 520, from Office of Insular Collector of Customs, Manila.

CIRCULAR 24, DEC. 16, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Gives instructions relative to guarding against the foot and mouth disease, which exists among livestock in Pennsylvania and New York, and directs that instead of using hay or straw or similar fodder in packing articles for shipment, unless these materials are disinfected or originate in some state which is not under quarantine, excisor be used, and that, if hay or straw is used, the shipping officer shall certify on his invoices, as to the origin of the packing or the fact of its disinfection.

CIR. 98, DEC. 7, 1908, WAR DEPT.
Publishes an executive order dated Nov. 30, 1908, which directs that hereafter no officer, clerk, or employee in the executive service of the government (except postmasters at offices of the fourth class and rural carriers), who is also a notary public, shall charge or receive any compensation whatever for performing any notarial act for an officer, clerk, or employee of the government in his official capacity, or for any person when in the case of such person the act is performed during the hours of such notary's service to the government. Disobedience of this order shall be ground for immediate dismissal from the service.

This order shall not apply to oaths of disinterestedness or

other oaths required to be made by law, provided that the work in connection therewith is not performed during office hours.

For the purpose of this order, the expression "office hours" shall be construed to include the half hour allowed each working day for luncheon.

CIR. 99, DEC. 9, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes regulations of the War Department governing the acceptance of corporate securities or bonds required under this department, and list, corrected to present date, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business, and the judicial districts in other states and territories in which each has complied with Sec. 2 of said act (also in the Philippine Islands).

G.O. 199, DEC. 14, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, C.S., will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the chief commissary, to date from Dec. 12, 1908, during the temporary absence or leave of Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, deputy commissary general.

CIR. 30, DEC. 10, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The commandant, Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, reports that convicts received at that place from posts in this department often arrive without blankets. The department commander directs that the provisions of Par. 947, Army Regulations, be strictly complied with.

By command of Brigadier General Smith:

W. A. SIMPSON, A.G.

G.O. 108, NOV. 28, 1908, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The attention of all concerned is directed to paragraph 1380, A.R. 1908, with special reference to the provision thereof which prescribes that "The transfer, pledge or sale of deposit books is prohibited."

Post commanders will issue such detailed instructions as will insure immediate and effective application of this regulation, looking to the recovery of such deposit books as are not now in the possession of the owners and to the adequate punishment of such men as shall in the future part with them in violation of the above quoted regulation.

By command of Brigadier General Brush:

W. P. BURNHAM, Major, G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 167, DEC. 21, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes instructions in connection with G.O. 197, W.D., Dec. 7, 1908, which include the following:

All enlisted men of the 50th, 51st, 54th and 55th Companies, C.A.C., below the grade of corporal who, on the date of the departure of their organization from the post at which it is stationed, will have less than four months to serve and who have not signified their intention to re-enlist, will be transferred to other organizations in the same artillery district, by the district commander.

Non-commissioned officers who, on the date of sailing of their organizations, have less than two months to serve, and who have not signified their intention to re-enlist, will be discharged for the convenience of the government by the post commander, just prior to the departure of their organizations from the posts at which they are serving.

Upon arrival of headquarters, field, staff and band, 2d F.A.; headquarters, field and staff, 2d Batt., 2d F.A., and Batteries E and F, 2d F.A., in Jersey City, N.J., the depot quartermaster, New York city, will convey these troops by government boats to the pier in New York city from which they are to embark on the transport.

G.O. 125, DEC. 2, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes instructions to govern the practical training of troops in this department.

G.O. 134, DEC. 14, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The 3d Co., C.A.C., will be relieved from duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C., and will proceed about Dec. 15, 1908, to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for station.

G.O. 122, DEC. 15, 1908, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Troop M, 8th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo., and will proceed by rail, as soon as transportation can be furnished, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary station, until the completion of accommodations for it at Fort Robinson, Neb.

Second Lieut. William A. McCain, 8th Cav., with a dismounted detachment consisting of nine enlisted men of Troop M, 8th Cav., will remain at the post for the care and disposition of such public property as may be left there, with a view to the permanent abandonment of Fort Washakie as a military post.

G.O. 204, DEC. 15, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

Friday, Dec. 25, 1908, Christmas Day, and Friday, Jan. 1, 1909, New Year's Day, being legal holidays, all duty and labor, except the necessary guard and police, will be suspended on those days.

From Monday, Dec. 21, 1908, to Sunday, Jan. 3, 1909, all maneuvers, exercises, practice marches and drills, except those movements incidental to the withdrawal of troops from stations, will be suspended and that period devoted to athletics, entertainment and festivities incident to the holiday season and contributory to the general pleasure and contentment of the officers, enlisted men and civilian employees of this command.

By command of Major General Barry:

MILLARD F. WALTZ, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

GENERAL STAFF.

MAJOR J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 4, 1908, is, under exceptional circumstances, granted Major William P. Burnham, General Staff. (Dec. 3, D. Col.)

Major Henry D. Todd, Jr., General Staff, is appointed an acting Q.M. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Clement G. Colesworth, having completed the duties assigned him, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 14, D. Cal.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.G.

The leave granted Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, C.S., is extended one month. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Herman Coffman, Fort McHenry, Md., will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1909, for duty, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Joseph Thompson, when his services are no longer required in Cuba, will be sent to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. R. M. O'REILLY, S.G.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Dec. 22, 1908, is granted Capt. Peter C. Field, M.C., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Dec. 14, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Theodore Lamson, M.C., is relieved from further duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty-three days is granted Dental Surg. Samuel W. Hussey, to take effect on or about Jan. 31, 1909. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Raphael J. Wren, Med. Res. Corps, is further extended one month on account of sickness. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month and five days is granted Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Corps. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

So much of Par. 22, S.O. No. 273, W.D., Nov. 21, 1908, as directs that Sergt. 1st Class Charles S. Elliot, Hosp. Corps, be sent to Manila on the first available transport is amended to read, "will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1909." (Dec. 21, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following sergeants of the Hospital Corps, now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will report, not later than Nov. 8, 1908, to the examining board to meet for examination for promotion to the grade of sergeant first class: Andrew Horn, Frank I. Lewis, Ethel H. James, Frank E. White and Harry P. Morgan. (Oct. 29, D. Luzon.)

SERG'T. 1ST CLASS CHARLES S. ELLIOT, H.C.

From Fort Canby, H.C., from Fort Canby, Wash., to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation on the first available transport to Manila. (Dec. 9, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick J. Maloney, H.C., will, on Dec. 27 proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to the Presidio of San Francisco, for transportation to Manila on the transport leaving about Jan. 5, 1909. (Dec. 11, D. Col.)

SERG'T. 1ST CLASS PATRICK J. MALONEY, H.C.

Major Spencer Cosby, C.E., is detailed as one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, vice Major Jay J. Morrow, C.E., relieved. Major Morrow will report in person to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur Williams, C.E., from duty as chief engineer officer, Department of the Colorado, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Portland, Ore., and report in person to Major James F. McIndoe, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

FIRST LIEUT. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, C.E.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major Delamere Skerrett, Paymr., from duty in New York city, will proceed on the transport to sail from that place about Feb. 15, 1909, to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Charles E. N. Howard, paymaster, from duty in the office of the post paymaster, Washington, D.C., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport about March 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, paymr., to take effect upon his relief from duty in the Pay Department. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

CAPT. EARL C. CARNAHAN, PAYMR.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C. of O.

Col. Rogers Birnie and Major Jay E. Hoffer, O.D., will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., to attend a meeting of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Gun Firing, in one of which they are members. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward W. Sturdivant (appointed Dec. 15, 1908, from quartermaster sergeant, 2d Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will be sent to Fort St. Philip, La., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Anthony Poyet, who will be sent to Fort Riley. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Par. 20, S.O. 292, W.D., Dec. 16, 1908, relating to Ord. Sergt. John McLaren and Anthony Poyet, is revoked. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John McLaren, Fort Riley, will be sent to Manila on the first available transport, to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Marine. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

ORD. SERG'T. JOHN MARINE, FORT RILEY.

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. John A. Erickson, Signal Corps, now at Sitka, Alaska, will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for retirement. (Dec. 3, D. Colo.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for one month and five days, to take effect about Dec. 26, 1908, is granted Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines, Ia. (Dec. 16, D. Mo.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and report in person to the commanding officer of the General Hospital at that post for observation and treatment. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

On account of extraordinary circumstances, leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 22, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry W. Hall, 4th Cav., Fort Meade. (Dec. 12, D. Mo.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on completion of his present duties at Fort Wingate, N.M., is granted Veterinarian James M. Lawrence, 5th Cav. (Dec. 12, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 18, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 2d Lieut. Dorsey R. Rodney, 5th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, (Dec. 14, D. D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for one month, about Dec. 23, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis H. Kilbourne, 6th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Dec. 9, D. Mo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Color Sergt. Blunt Askew, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav., to take effect upon his relief from duty in Cuba. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

First Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 12th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 12, 1908. (Dec. 10, D. Ga.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., is granted leave for fourteen days, with permission to visit the Island of Jamaica and the Isthmus of Panama, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1908. (Dec. 16, A.C.P.)

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, 15th Cav., is granted leave for fourteen days, with permission to visit the Island of Jamaica and the Isthmus of Panama, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1908. (Dec. 16, A.C.P.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for fifteen days, effective about Jan. 15, 1909, is granted Capt. Charles O. Zollars, C.A.C. (Dec. 14, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, effective about Dec. 24, 1908, is granted Capt. Clarence M. Condon, C.A.C. (Dec. 17, D.E.)

Leave for one month, effective about Dec. 20, 1908, is granted Capt. Philip R. Ward, C.A.C. (Dec. 15, D.E.)

Leave for twelve days, effective on or about Dec. 22, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Allen Kimberley, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, effective about Dec. 20, 1908, is granted Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, D.E.)

Leave for one month, effective about Jan. 25, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis C. Brinton, Jr., C.A.C. (Dec. 19, D.E.)

Leave for two months, effective about Jan. 4, 1909, is granted Capt. Harry T. Matthews, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, D.E.)

Leave for two months, effective about Jan. 15, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter J. Buttgenbach, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, D.E.)

The following changes in assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Charles H. Patterson from assignment to the 82d Co. and placed on the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Clark, now unassigned, is assigned to the 82d Co. and will join the company to which assigned; Capt. Roy I. Taylor is transferred from the 97th Co. to the 117th Co. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are re-

lieved from assignment to the companies indicated after their respective names and placed on the unassigned list, to take effect on the date on which they comply with S.O. 239, Dec. 12, 1908, W.D.: Capt. Hugh K. Taylor from the 14th Co.; 1st Lieut. James E. Walker from the 49th Co.; 1st Lieut. Joseph J. Grace from the 116th Co.; 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Mitchell from the 86th Co.; 1st Lieut. Ralph D. Bates from the 155th Co. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, now unassigned, are assigned to the companies indicated after their respective names, to take effect upon their relief from recruiting duty, and will join the company to which assigned: Capt. John T. Geary to the 71st Co.; Capt. Clarence G. Bunker to the 97th Co.; Capt. Edward D. Powers to the 14th Co.; 1st Lieut. John E. Mugrave to the 49th Co. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Col. George L. Anderson, C.A.C., to take effect upon his release from duty in the Department of California. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 233, Dec. 5, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Harry W. Newton, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Capt. James A. Ruggles, C.A.C., is transferred from the 94th Co. to the 51st Co., to take effect Feb. 15, 1909, and will proceed to San Francisco for transportation on the first available transport to Manila. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C., will proceed to the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y., and the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of observing the construction of coast artillery material. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. Frank McDonald, 155d Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James D. Watson, C.A.C. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Capt. William E. Cole, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of the Army construction work at Fort Totten, N.Y., relieving 1st Lieut. Charles A. Clark, C.A.C. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGEL.

Capt. William M. Swaine, 1st Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., General Hospital for observation and treatment. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. Charles W. Barber, 2d Inf., will proceed to the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, and report in person to Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., who will join his regiment. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Principal Musician August Rebman, band, 3d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Second Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Jan. 1, 1909, for duty until April 1, 1909, when he will join his proper station. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 16, is granted Lieut. Col. William A. Mann, 6th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison. (Dec. 14, D.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 25, is granted Major John H. Beacom, 6th Inf. (Dec. 1

dence, mistook Stanton for another soldier who had met Duke's woman friend earlier in the evening.

First Lieut. William B. Graham, 20th Inf., having been appointed at Fort Leavenworth, was on Dec. 21 announced as assistant to officer in charge of post steam laundry and officers' new mess.

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lucius C. Bennett, 21st Inf., is extended two months. (Dec. 10, D. Colo.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Color Sergt. John F. Leahy, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for fifteen days, effective about Dec. 22, 1908, is granted Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Color Sergt. John McCann, 26th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle, 27th Inf., to take effect on or about Feb. 5, 1909. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for observation and treatment by the surgeon of that post. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Harold B. Fisk, 28th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C.; Capt. Richard H. Williams, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, C.A.C., will meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 17, 1908, for the examination of Sergt. John R. Hubbard, 69th Co., C.A.C., for appointment as sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C. (Dec. 14, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Key West Barracks, Fla., Dec. 23, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. William H. Oliver, 121st Co., C.A.C., for the position of sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C. Detail for the board: Capt. Richard T. Ellis, Capt. James A. Thomas, 2d Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.G.)

First Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, Hawaii, for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, vice 1st Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf., relieved. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on Dec. 28, 1908, to examine the horses sent to that post as mounts for the 2d Field Artillery. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav.; Capt. William McK. Lambdin, 4th F.A., and Vets. Ray J. Stanclift, 8th Cav. (Dec. 15, D. Mo.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave for eleven days is granted 1st Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, retired, recruiting officer, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1908. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are made to take effect this date:

First Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman from the 5th Cavalry to the 14th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham from the 14th Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report by letter without delay to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Will H. Point, Alpha T. Easton, William A. Kent, 22d Inf. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion: First Lieut. William R. Gibson, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Bickham, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry F. McFeeley, 10th Inf. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

Capt. Charles King, U.S. Army, retired, is assigned to inspect the organized militia of the State of Wisconsin. (Dec. 15, D. Lakes.)

Officers are assigned as follows to inspect the organized militia of the States within the limits of the Department of the Lakes: Illinois—Major Alfred S. Frost, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav.; Capt. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg, 27th Inf., Indiana—Major Robert C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf.; Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., Ohio—Capt. George C. Saffarans, 2d Inf.; Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d Inf.; Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d Inf.

Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., aide-de-camp, is assigned to inspect the field artillery of the organized militia of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin. (Dec. 15, D. Lakes.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers, having been selected for instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, will proceed from their respective stations to the Presidio of Monterey, and report before Jan. 3, 1909, to the officer in charge of the school for duty accordingly: 1st Lieut. Harry A. Wells, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, Jr., 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard E. Cummins, 14th Cav. (Dec. 3, D. Col.)

Master Signal Electrician Joseph Smith, Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, will be sent to these headquarters, relieving 1st Class Sergt. Paul J. Strickler, Co. I, Signal Corps, who will proceed to Camp Columbia, for duty with his company. (Dec. 9, A.C.P.)

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Adjutant General, Washington: Manila, Dec. 19, 1908.

Deaths, methyl acute alcoholism: Co. L, 18th Regiment, U.S. Inf.—Dec. 15, John Duffy, Edward C. Clark; Dec. 16, Thomas W. Bing, Checley D. Laney.

Co. M, 18th Regiment, U.S. Inf.—Dec. 15, Otto Kuppe, John J. Phelan, Frank L. Smith; Dec. 16, James E. Curtis, Sam A. Bramel, John O. Corbell, William Nickolas.

BLISS.

ARMY TRANSPORTS. BUFORD—Capt. W. H. Tobin. Left Honolulu Dec. 15 for Manila.

CROOK—Capt. T. Q. Ashburn. At San Francisco.

DIX—Lieut. R. B. CLARK. Left Nagasaki Dec. 10 for Honolulu.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Lieut. G. W. Meade. At Newport News.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—Leaves Newport News Dec. 19, for Havana for duty under direction of Major General Barry.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—Left Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco.

SUMNER—Left Newport News Dec. 15 for Havana.

THOMAS—Capt. L. D. Cabell. At San Francisco.

WARREN—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. H. W. Stamford. At Seattle.

LISCUIM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At Portland, Me. Address Army Building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storeship. Bremerton, Wash.

DECK COURTS FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Representative Foss, at the last session of Congress, introduced a bill, H.R. 6252, for the establishment of deck courts in the Navy. This bill was never reported from the committee, and Mr. Foss last week introduced the same subject in a revised form as follows:

H.R. 23475, Mr. Foss.—To promote the administration of justice in the Navy. That courts for the trial of enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps, for minor offenses, may be ordered by the commanding officer of a naval vessel, by the commandant of a navy yard or station, by a commanding officer of marines, or by higher naval authority.

Sec. 2. That such courts shall be known as "deck courts," and shall consist of one commissioned officer only, not below the grade of lieutenant in the Navy or captain in the Marine Corps, who, while serving in such capacity, shall have power to administer oaths, to hear and determine cases, and to impose, in whole or in part, the punishments prescribed by Article 30 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy: Provided, That in no case shall such courts adjudge discharge from the Service or adjudge confinement or forfeiture of pay for a longer period than thirty days.

Sec. 3. That any person in the Navy or Marine Corps, under the command of the officer by whose order a deck court is convened, may be detailed as recorder thereof.

Sec. 4. That the officer within whose command a deck court is sitting shall have full power as reviewing authority to remit or mitigate, but not to commute, any sentence imposed by such court; but no sentence of a deck court shall be carried into effect until it shall have been so approved or mitigated.

Sec. 5. That the courts hereby authorized shall be governed in all details of their constitution, powers, and procedure, except as herein provided, by such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

Sec. 6. That no person who objects thereto shall be brought to trial before a deck court. Where such objection is made by the person accused, trial shall be ordered by summary or general court-martial, as may be appropriate.

Sec. 7. That all sentences of summary court-martial may be carried into effect upon the approval of the senior officer present, and all sentences of deck courts may be carried into effect upon approval of the convening authority or his successor in office.

Sec. 8. That general courts-martial may be convened by the President, by the Secretary of the Navy, by the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron, and by the commanding officer of any naval station beyond the continental limits of the United States.

Sec. 9. That Section 1624, Article 34, Revised Statutes of the U.S., be amended by adding thereto the words "where they shall be kept on file for a period of two years from date of trial, after which time they may be destroyed in the discretion of the Secretary."

Sec. 10. That it shall be lawful for any civil officer having authority under the laws of the U.S. or of any State, Territory or District to arrest offenders, to summarily arrest a deserter from the Navy or Marine Corps of the United States and deliver him into the custody of the naval authorities.

Sec. 11. That a naval court-martial or court of inquiry shall have power to issue like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify which courts of criminal jurisdiction within the State, Territory or District where such naval court shall be ordered to sit may lawfully issue.

Sec. 12. That every person not belonging to the Navy of the U.S., who, being duly subpoenaed to appear as a witness before a general court-martial or court of inquiry of the Navy, willfully neglects or refuses to appear, or refuses to qualify as a witness or to testify or produce documentary evidence which such person may have been legally subpoenaed to produce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, for which such person shall be punished on information in the district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the U.S. district attorney, on the certification of the facts to him by such naval court, to file an information against and prosecute the person so offending, and the punishment of such person, on conviction, shall be a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, at the discretion of the court: Provided, That this shall not apply to persons residing beyond the State, Territory or District in which such naval court is held, and that the fees of such witness and his mileage at the rates provided for witnesses in the U.S. district court for said State, Territory or District shall be duly paid or tendered said witness, such amounts to be paid by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts out of the appropriation for compensation of witnesses: Provided further, That no witness shall be compelled to incriminate himself or to answer any question which may tend to incriminate or deprive him of his rights.

Sec. 13. That the depositions of witnesses may be taken on reasonable notice to the opposite party, and when duly authenticated, may be put in evidence before naval courts in cases not capital, as follows: First, depositions of civilian witnesses residing outside the State, Territory or District in which a naval court is ordered to sit; second, depositions of persons in the naval or military service stationed or residing outside the State, Territory or District in which a naval court is ordered to sit, or who are under orders to go outside of such State, Territory, or District; third, where such naval court is convened on board a vessel of the U.S., or at a naval station not within any State, Territory or District of the U.S., the depositions of witnesses may be taken and used as herein provided whenever such witnesses reside or are stationed at such a distance from the place where said naval court is ordered to sit, or are about to go to such a distance as, in the judgment of the convening authority, would render it impracticable to secure their personal attendance.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Senate Con. Res. 55.—Sets apart Feb. 12, 1909, for "a joint session of the two Houses of Congress to be assembled to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, to listen to an appropriate address upon the life, character, genius, patriotism, and public services of the statesman who guided safely the ship of state through its greatest peril, and to otherwise commemorate in fitting manner his invaluable services to this nation." Calls upon all municipalities and citizens of the land to set apart the day to revere the honor of Lincoln, and recommends public addresses and appropriate exercises in all places of public assemblage. Recommends "action looking to the erection in the city of Washington of a monument which shall be worth his great fame, his service to humanity, and to his country, and fittingly to commemorate the grandeur of character, the nobility of life, and the epoch-making career of Abraham Lincoln."

S.R. 102, Mr. Bacon.—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States respecting the succession to the Presidency in certain cases. "Article XVI. In all cases not provided for by Article 2, Clause 5, of the Constitution where there is no person entitled to discharge the duties of the office of the President, the same shall devolve upon the Vice-President. The Congress may by law provide for the case where there is no person entitled to hold the office of President or Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability shall be removed or a President shall be elected."

S.R. 107, Mr. Warren.—Providing for the issue of campaign badges to regularly accredited military attachés or observers from foreign governments, to war correspondents regularly employed or accredited by recognized newspapers or periodicals, to civilians who were citizens of the United States and who voluntarily accompanied or rendered assistance to the Army, and to officers of the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps who served with the Army on shore: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing the issue of a campaign badge to any person who did not actually take part with the Army in active operations in the field during the Spanish or Philippine campaigns.

S.R. 108, Mr. Warren.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Demetrio Castillo, Jr., of Cuba.

S. 7732, Mr. Curtis.—To increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military or naval service of the

United States during the War of the Rebellion. Provides for loss of one hand or one foot \$65 per month; for loss of an arm at or above the elbow or leg at or above the knee \$70 per month; for loss of an arm at the shoulder or a leg at the hip joint, or to near the shoulder or hip joint or where the same is in such a condition as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, \$75; one hand and one foot, \$100; both hands or both feet, \$125 per month: Provided, however, That this act shall not be construed so as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.

S. 7793, Mr. Perkins.—That any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who has faithfully served or may hereafter serve five consecutive years in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore, and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof from naval sources of such service: Provided, That any court which now has or may hereafter be given jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States, may immediately naturalize any alien applying under and furnishing the proof prescribed by the foregoing provision.

S. 7788, Mr. Overman.—To amend Sec. 15 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," to read: "Sec. 15. That the Judge Advocate General's Department shall consist of one judge advocate general with the rank of brigadier general, two judge advocates with the rank of colonel, three judge advocates with the rank of lieutenant colonel, six judge advocates with the rank of major, and for each geographical department or tactical division of troops not provided with a judge advocate from the list of officers holding permanent commissions in the J.A.G. Department, one acting judge advocate with the rank, pay and allowances of captain, mounted. Promotions to vacancies above the grade of major created or caused by this act shall be made, according to seniority, from officers now holding commission in the J.A.G. Department. Vacancies created or caused by this act in the grade of major may be filled by appointment of officers holding commissions as judge advocates of Volunteers since April 21, 1898. Vacancies which may occur thereafter in the grade of major in the J.A.G. Department shall be filled by the appointment of officers of the line, or of persons who have satisfactorily served as judge advocates of Volunteers since April 21, 1898 (or of persons who are citizens of the U.S. and who have served faithfully, efficiently and continuously for three or more years as assistant attorneys in the office of the attorney general of the Philippines Islands), or of persons from civil life who at date of appointment are not over 35 years of age, and who shall pass a satisfactory examination to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Acting judge advocates provided for herein shall be detailed from officers of the grades of captain or first lieutenant of the line of the Army, who, while so serving, shall continue to hold their commissions in the arm of the Service to which they permanently belong. Upon completion of a tour of duty not exceeding four years they shall be returned to the arm in which commissioned, and shall not be again detailed until they have completed two years' duty with the arm of the Service in which commissioned."

S. 7903, Mr. Knox (by request).—To change the date of commission of Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, U.S.A.

S. 7904, Mr. Bourne.—To increase the salaries of the President and Vice-President of the United States, respectively, to \$100,000 and \$25,000 per annum, beginning March 4, 1909.

S. 7972, Mr. Flint.—Appointing a commission to select a site for a naval base on the California coast south of San Francisco.

H.J. Res. 213, Mr. Jones, of Virginia.—For further dredging of the middle ground bar in Hampton Roads, Va., with a view to providing a channel 35 feet in depth at mean low water to Newport News, such channel to be at least 600 feet in width.

H.R. 23971, Mr. Douglas.—To amend Sec. 2 of an Act approved June 27, 1890, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents, to read: "Sec. 2. That all persons who served sixty days or more in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, and who became the lawful wife of any such soldier or sailor by marriage to him after the period of his service in any war, but prior to June 27, 1890, and whose name was placed or shall hereafter be placed on the pension roll, whether with or without proof that the death of her husband was the result of injury incident to the service, shall be entitled to a pension."

H.R. 23973, Mr. Focht.—Amends the amendment of Feb. 28, 1908, to Sec. 4708, Rev. Stats., relating to pensions to remarried widows, by including her "who became the lawful wife of any such soldier or sailor by marriage to him after the period of his service in any war, but prior to June 27, 1890, and whose name was placed or shall hereafter be placed on the pension roll, whether with or without proof that the death of her husband was the result of injury incident to the service."

H.R. 24475, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—To authorize and require the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company to maintain and operate a track connection with the U.S. Navy Yard in the city of Washington, D.C.

H.R. 24477, Mr. Bannon.—That the President is authorized to appoint to the grade of major general on the retired list, and to commission as such, any brigadier general of not less than thirty-five years' active service now borne on that list who served faithfully for at least three years during the Civil War otherwise than a cadet, and who, in that war or in any subsequent war, exercised with distinction, as shown by the contemporaneous records, the command of a brigade or of a larger body of troops in action; and the President is also authorized to select from the major generals on the retired list two officers of not less than thirty-five years' active service who may have distinguished themselves in war as the commanders of separate armies or of separate army corps, and to appoint them, with the Senate's advice and consent, lieutenants general on said list and to commission them as such: Provided, That no officer shall receive any additional pay, emolument, or allowance by reason of his advancement in grade as herein authorized.

H.R. 24483, Mr. Malby.—Appropriates \$200,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter for use on the Saint Lawrence river and Lake Ontario.

H.R. 24594, Mr. Sparkman.—To correct the military record of William Henry Beecher, commodore, U.S. Navy, and to place him on the retired list, U.S. Navy, with the rank of rear admiral.

H.R. 24779, Mr. Campbell.—To establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, and to provide for national aid in the improvement of the public roads. The said bureau shall consist of three commissioners, to be known as "Commissioners of Highways." The President shall detail to serve as the third member of said commission an officer of the Engineer Corps of the U.S. Army on the active or retired list of rank not below that of captain, who shall receive, in addition to the pay allowance of his rank in the U.S. Army, a sum sufficient to make \$5,000 per annum.

The "Professional Memoirs, Engineer Bureau, United States Army," is an illustrated technical magazine which, beginning January, 1909, will be published every three months at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C. In its relation to the Service, it will occupy a position similar to the other Service journals—containing papers, translations, discussions, notes, etc., on military engineering, as well as articles of interest to the Service at large. In addition to these features the "Memoirs" will cover the field of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, especially as applied to the work of the Engineer Bureau in river and harbor improvements, the construction of the Panama Canal, etc. Its contributors will include officers of the Corps of Engineers, civilian assistants and engineers in the Engineer Bureau, civilian instructors and lecturers at the Engineer School, and others who are interested in the work of the Engineer Bureau. The magazine will contain from 75 to 100 pages of reading matter.

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Turning to our files we are able to supplement the article of Mr. Hendrick, referred to on the next page, with some interesting facts. As far back as the fifth century, B.C., Pisistratus in Athens, who was distinguished for his mild and benevolent rule, though called a "tyrant" by his enemies, made provision for old and disabled soldiers, which is one of the first recorded pension systems. The date of his life was 612-527 B.C. In the United States in 1776 officers serving to the end of the Revolutionary War were voted half-pay for seven years thereafter. In 1780 this provision was extended to widows and orphans of those who had lost life in service. Afterward it was made a life pension and finally commuted to five years' full pay. Subsequently all who had been disabled in Army or Navy service in war, whether officers or enlisted men, were to receive aid. In 1818 aid was granted to needy veterans of the Revolution. Pensions for civil service were enacted in 1869 for judges of the United States courts and later for the life-saving department, etc. The pensions to Revolutionary soldiers in 1832, nearly fifty years after the war, were made a fixed sum for two years or more of service and a proportionate sum for less. The last soldier pensioned under this act died in 1866. Survivors of the War of 1812 were pensioned in 1871 for sixty days' service and in 1878 for fourteen days' service. Similar pensions have been granted to the survivors of the war with Mexico.

The Atlantic Battleship Fleet under Rear Admiral Sperry left Colombo, Ceylon, at 6 o'clock a.m., Dec. 20, for Suez, where it is due Jan. 5, although it may arrive a couple of days ahead of the schedule. The distance is 3,440 miles, and Christmas will be celebrated in the Indian Ocean, and fine weather is expected. Before departing from Ceylon Rear Admiral Sperry returned the courtesies which he has been shown by a dinner on board the flagship Connecticut on the night of Dec. 21. Governor McCullum and other notables were present. A baseball team from the Nebraska on Dec. 21 defeated a nine from the New Jersey by a score of 22 to 10, winning the fleet championship. After leaving Suez the vessels will proceed to various Mediterranean ports, according to the itinerary published in our Navy table. Previous to the sailing from Colombo Rear Admiral Sperry issued a farewell message. Among other things he said: "The greatest benefit of our cruise is the appreciation we have gained of the unvarying good-will of Great Britain. There is the happiest prospect of welding the English speaking nations in a friendship of common interest."

It is now regarded as a foregone conclusion that Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss is to be ordered home from the Philippines within a short time and assigned to duty as assistant Chief of Staff. It is settled that Gens. Ramsay D. Potts, Earl D. Thomas and Charles Morton are to be assigned to commands in the Philippines Division.

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NEED FOR ARMY INCREASE.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, in reviewing the present condition of the Army, approves the position taken for years by the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**, that the policy of rounding out the Army, of doing away with what our Minnesota contemporary calls the "lop-sided development" of our military establishment should begin with the increase of the Infantry, the essential and basic element of any scheme of national defense. Since the Spanish war we have increased the Army, it is true, but at the same time we have so enlarged the scope of its duties that we have relatively decreased it. We have vast responsibilities in the Philippines, and we have developed a system of coast defenses. The Pioneer Press, in an effort to make its readers understand the smallness of our Army, goes into deductions. Taking out of the strength of the Army the thousands doing duty in the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba and Alaska, it gives to the home Army only 45,100 men. Then from these it takes the 19,300 of the Coast Artillery, which forms no part of the mobile Army, and it arrives at 28,500 men. At the ratio of two-thirds of the authorized strength for the actual strength, it figures out that the "home army" of the greatest nation on the earth is actually only about 16,000 men. These figures do not agree with those of the War Department, but they are sufficiently near to illustrate the argument. The Pioneer Press recalls the recommendation made by Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A., some months ago for the formation of two complete Army corps, one for service abroad and one for home defense. An Army corps composed of three divisions consists of twenty-seven regiments of Infantry, three regiments of Cavalry and thirty-six batteries of Field Artillery. Two Army corps would, then, require fifty-four regiments of Infantry, whereas at present we have only thirty regiments. There would thus be needed twenty-four regiments of Infantry.

Congress thought that it did much for the Army when it provided an increase of officers, but already these officers have been absorbed by the new duties laid at the door of the Service, until command after command is under-officered, so that the morals and the efficiency of the Army are seriously undermined. These limited efforts of Congress to relieve the situation in the Army remind us of the effect of a rainfall on some of the arid districts in Arizona. A thunder shower comes up, there is a great display of lightning, the thunder roars, and the heavens are opened for a few minutes, but so parched is the ground that the water is immediately taken up, and the ground seems as dry as ever two hours after. So it is with Congress. There are resounding debates as to the needs of the Army, the Committees have spasms of "generosity," and a bill to increase the Army is passed. Almost before it gets into operation, the increase is swallowed up in new duties imposed by the ever-widening growth of the nation, and we find ourselves face to face with the old problem of an inadequate Army.

One illustration will suffice to show this. When the Dick law assimilating the National Guard to Regular Army standards was being worked out, there went abroad the idea that this improvement of the organized militia would lessen the need for Army increase. It was pointed out by superficial observers that by having a reserve line of drilled and instructed citizen soldiers, much responsibility would be taken off the Army. It never occurred to these persons that the building up of an instructed militia means the assignment of a large number of Regular officers for that instruction, and to just that extent is the work in the Regular Army neglected. One would think from the confusion in the minds of otherwise intelligent men that the prevailing impression is that officers of the Army have no regular duties to perform and that to assign them to National Guard instruction is to take them out of idleness.

The annual reports of the different department commanders show to what an extent the absence of officers from their regiments is injuring the Army. Our Army is so small that it should be kept at its highest state of efficiency but a condition now exists that, if continued much longer, is going to put the country in a worse condition, if war should suddenly break out, than it was at the opening of the Spanish war. It is not putting the case too strong to say, that we are inviting desertion in the Army, by compelling these frequent changes in officers. Nothing is more ominous for the future of an Army than the unnecessary rate of desertion, yet we are pursuing a course that encourages that dangerous practice. In his annual report to the Secretary of War, Major General Weston, commanding the Philippines Division, quotes his inspector general as expressing this sentiment, which every commanding officer will echo: "Investigations have proved that most of the desertions of soldiers have been due to the constant shifting of company officers on account of the absence of those who belong to the organizations, and that one of the

greatest drawbacks to the progress of the Army is the absent officer." General Weston can speak feelingly on this subject, for his organizations show absences of officers that are a disgrace to any civilized country professing to have an organized Army. Think, in time of peace, of the 14th Infantry in the Visayas having 60 per cent. of its officers absent on duties outside their regular duties, and of the 23d Infantry in the troublesome Island of Mindanao with an absent percentage of 59, and the Sixth Cavalry in the same department having 58 per cent. of its officers on detailed service. We should like to ask those members of Congress who are responsible for this state of affairs and the great American people behind them, how long a railroad or any other huge business undertaking could continue to succeed if its heads of departments were being shifted from one post to another. This detailing of officers is something more than shifting. It takes officers away from duties that are heaped upon other officers, who in turn must slight their regular duties to be able to do all that is required of them. This enforced neglect of regular duty, occurring practically in every regiment in the Service, is felt throughout the Army. We select at random from the first roster of troops at hand a list of some of the extra duties that officers must discharge. Here is the first lieutenant of Company I, 19th Infantry, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., who is adjutant, signal, exchange and ordnance officer, S. C., and fire marshal. At Fort Crook, Neb., the second lieutenant of Company K, 16th Infantry, is engineer, signal, ordnance, athletic range and prison officer. In such cases it is simply impossible for an officer to give the attention to his regular company duties that is required, and besides his company work suffering, he gets out of touch with his men, and the feeling that should grow up between him and his men is missing.

In case of war, one of the most important duties devolving upon the Army would be furnishing officers to whip the volunteers into shape. The old idea that prevailed in the early days of the Republic and even down to the Civil War, that a regiment of raw volunteers should be permitted to go into the field under a civilian officer with little or no military training, has given place to a saner understanding of the danger that such a course involves. One or two raw regiments under incompetent officers, through disregard of sanitary precautions, now one of the chief features of intelligent field administration, might contract a disease that would imperil the health of a whole corps, not to speak of the demoralization such men would cause to seasoned troops by being panic-stricken in battle. A large number of officers would be required to drill the volunteers and this heavy draft on the already small number of officers would leave the Regular Infantry a mere skeleton and put the country at the mercy of an invading force. With sufficient Infantry both officers and men would receive a stimulus and encouragement that would greatly increase efficiency, and there would come a simplification of the problems of mobilization, either defensive or offensive, and of preparing lines of reserves. The argument for an increase of the Army in all of its departments is forcibly presented by Major General Bell in his annual report as Chief of Staff, from which we quote on page 458.

REORGANIZING THE NAVY.

Secretary Newberry has taken another step toward reorganizing the Navy by increasing the Board of Construction. He has also indicated as was foreshadowed some weeks ago that the Bureau of Steam Engineering is to be consolidated with the Bureau of Equipment. The Board of Construction by the Secretary's order has been increased by the appointment to that body of Rear Admiral T. C. McLean, now president of the Board of Inspection and Survey; Capt. William W. Kimball, now member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards; Capt. Sidney A. Staunton, member of the General Board, and Capt. Isaac S. K. Reeves, member of the Board of Inspection and Survey; the former members of the Board of Construction are continued. These are Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, retired, president; Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The additions to the board secure experts in various lines. Captain Kimball is specially known as an authority on torpedo ordnance. Captain Reeve is skilled in steam engineering; Rear Admiral McLean and Captain Staunton have had service in the bureaus of Ordnance and Equipment.

It is expected that Rear Admiral Converse will continue at the head of the Board until it gets into good working order and then within a few months will be relieved. He has been on the retired list two years, which have been more or less stormy in naval official circles, and his health is such that it is placing a heavy burden upon him to require him to apply himself to the hard work incident to his position at the head of the most important board in the department. It is also not unlikely that Rear Admiral Cowles will retire from the board before very long, as the duties of his position require his entire attention. Preliminary to the reorganization of the Board of Construction Secretary Newberry amended the Navy Regulations with the approval of the President so that the work of the board is not restricted to new work and it may undertake "such other work as the Secretary of the Navy may assign." It will be observed that the new appointments bring the three

important boards on Construction, Inspection and Survey and the General Board in touch with each other by having officers members from each of the latter on the Board of Construction.

Another change of interest has been the assignment of Capt. A. E. Culver, former aide to Mr. Newberry when he was assistant secretary, to duty as a member of the General Board. This board, which now numbers seven members, will soon be increased to fifteen. It is understood that the officers to be selected for this duty will complete the representation of every bureau in the Navy including details from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and from Supplies and Accounts, thus making the General Board what Mr. Newberry some weeks ago promised it should be—a general staff for the Navy. By asking the President not to name a new chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to succeed Rear Admiral Barton, who has just been retired, Mr. Newberry has taken a significant step toward merging that bureau with some other—either Equipment or Construction and Repair. The latter has seemed the more likely for some time and when legislation is asked of Congress to authorize the change probably the two named will be consolidated as embracing lines of work more or less germane.

We regret to see it reported that the President has in mind the appointment of a "commission of distinguished civilians, and naval and military authorities, to dissect the Navy Department, decide what reforms it needs, and make a report which later will be given to the country, by way of arousing public opinion in support of driving politics and the bureau system out of the Navy." If there are any gentlemen who have the real interests of the Navy at heart and who have been agitating for such an investigation, we call their attention to the use of the word "dissect" in this Washington report, as showing the effect already upon the popular mind. That word brings to the mind visions of some diseased and corrupted organism. We are among those who do not believe that the Navy is in need of any "dissecting" either at the hand of magazine critics or "distinguished civilians." The constructive abilities of our marine naval architects and the fighting power of our ships have been praised by distinguished foreign authorities, and the recent Newport conference found that the ideas of warship construction prevailing in Washington were in harmony with the most advanced ideas on naval architecture to be found anywhere in the world. The fighting character of our Navy was twice gloriously tested in the Spanish war, and now in time of peace the successful cruise of the Battleship Fleet has vindicated the management of the Service and the quality of our officers and men.

What is there in the recent history of the Navy or in its present condition that calls for a clinic at which the "diseased" form of our Navy is to be stretched upon the table for examination by "distinguished civilians"? Such a clinic would argue a very serious state of affairs and we do not believe that even those who have been raising the most outcry would wish to see the Service humiliated by such an examination. There is sometimes but a step between a clinic and an autopsy, and we do not wish the American people to form the idea that there is anything but good red blood circulating throughout the Navy of 1908. We do not say that there is not room for reform in the Navy, for our early religious training informed us that there was disagreement once even in Heaven, but we also learned that the house cleaning took place from inside and no "distinguished civilians" were called in to place Lucifer where he belonged. The Navy like all other mundane things is not perfect; but we see no more reason for doubting the ability of the high-class officers of that Service to bring about needed reforms, and for appointing a commission, than there is to seek to improve the Army or Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service, by a similar process of commissions. The triumphant close of the world cruise of our Battleship Fleet is only two months away, and we can already experience the sensation of humiliation that would be our portion if the mighty welcome from the hearts of the American people should be shadowed by the existence of an investigation commission of "distinguished civilians."

CORPORATIONS AND ARMY PRECEDENTS.

Following military precedent the large commercial enterprises of the United States are adopting the principles of retired pay for employees of long service, not with a view to the altruistic treating of old employees fairly but because of the realization that the business gains by offering to experienced men inducements to stay with it. This is precisely the government view in offering retired pay to those remaining in the Army for a given time. The principle of the Army and Navy pension is sweeping over the world, not only in private business but in the attitude of government toward the aged members of the population.

In an article in McClure's Magazine for December, to which we referred December 12, Burton J. Hendrick, in treating of the "Superannuated Man and Labor Pensions," gives a review of the progress making in various parts of the world toward a wider recognition of the justice of the pension. In the last ten years more than seventy great corporations have adopted pension plans, more or less modified. This is one of the beneficial outgrowths of the huge trade combines, against which there has been directed so much demagogic denunciation. If these aggregations of capital were broken up into their original warring, fighting, struggling, envious units, each concern would be too small to apply the principle

of pensions to its employees. Ten years ago none of America's great industrial corporations regularly made provision for their old men.

A significant fact is that it is chiefly among what are called "trusts" and the railways that the old-age pension idea has been most enthusiastically taken up. Since 1903 the Standard Oil Company has given pensions. It retires its employees at sixty-five years at half-pay and on quarter-pay at seventy. The U.S. Steel Corporation is now planning to put in operation this year an automatic pension scheme affecting its 200,000 employees. The Powder "Trust" retires its used-up men at fair wages. The gas and electricity companies of New York city pension their seventy-year men, and the street railway companies of New York retire old employees on half pay.

Big concerns now realize that the pension scheme is "good business," as the government learned years ago in setting out to build up an army and a navy. The pension system largely solves one of the most difficult of labor problems—how to get out of a large labor force the most efficient service. To check the indifferent work of the employee that never breaks a rule but is listless in his routine, to replace apathy with *esprit de corps*—that term nowhere known so well as in our military services—means millions every year to the great railways. The financial value of this *esprit de corps* is estimated at about ten per cent. In eighteen railroads, spending \$400,000 yearly in salaries and wages, this spirit of devotion to duty means, then, in money the sum of \$40,000,000 per annum. It is the corporation that offers a satisfactory pension that will attract and hold the best grade of men. More and more our industrial and economic system is thriving on young blood. The age of availability for employment is steadily being pushed down. The pace is so rapid that men are often worn out now at fifty and fifty-five. This rapid consumption of human energy is increasingly swelling the vast army of the superannuated, and how to care for these labor derelicts has become a problem among the corporations.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's system of pensions is the most sweeping, reaching to the humblest workman. When depression causes a layoff, the men are not discharged, they are "relieved"; that is, they receive a leave of absence without pay. They are "relieved" and re-employed in the order of their years of service. For a man to be summarily "fired" is practically unknown on the road. The compulsory age limit is seventy years. If sixty-five, and an employee for thirty years, an employee is retired if physically incapacitated. No matter how alert, physically or mentally, the rule of seventy is inflexible and the man, whether president or flagman, must retire. Every year about 175 men go on the pension rolls, though some are able to hold important positions elsewhere. All officers not only retire at seventy, but retire on relatively the same terms. For every year of service each pensioner receives one per cent. of his average annual salary for the ten years preceding retirement. If he has received \$3,000 a year and has been employed forty years, he gets forty per cent. of this, or \$1,200.

Railroads having pension systems are the most famous for efficient management. President E. H. Harriman has introduced pensions in a number of his transportation concerns. The United States Government has only forty-one men who have been fifty years in its employ, while the Pennsylvania has 316. Many of the pensioners prefer to keep at work, having no inclination to idleness.

A great stimulus was given to the civilian pension idea by the gifts of Andrew Carnegie for a fund for the pensioning of college professors, which became operative in 1906. In 1900 only five American universities—Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell and California—gave pensions. Now, through the Carnegie Fund, sixty-two institutions of the 952 in the United States have pensions. The fund now has \$15,000,000 available for pensioning college professors. Applications to get on this fund have come from all parts of the world and from others than teachers, showing the demand for a pension system.

The teachers in the public schools of most of the largest cities receive pensions, following New York city, which in 1893 adopted a retiring plan. However, the funds for the pensions come largely from a one-per-cent. assessment of salaries. It should not be overlooked that in England, New Zealand and Germany old-age pensions for the general population are maintained by public moneys. An old-age pension system was one of the theories of Thomas Paine, author of the "Crises," "The Rights of Man" and other appeals to the Colonists in the American Revolution.

Much has been said of the increased speed of the great ocean passenger steamships and columns have been written of the logging records of such greyhounds of the sea as the Lusitania and Mauretania, but in the talk about tonnage and armor belt protection little has been heard of the rise in the speed of battleships. It is therefore instructive to note that the speed of the new Brazilian battleship Minas Geraes is 21 knots, or more than 24 statute miles of 5,280 feet each. This is good speed for some passenger trains in certain western states and even near New York there is suburban railroad service that does not exceed that. Twenty-one knots a few years ago would have been considered wonderful for an ocean express steamer and that a low-lying iron and steel floating fortress can equal the speed of the Atlantic record holders of a decade ago shows to what length battleship construction has gone.

THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

In the few days preceding the holiday recess, which continues until Jan. 4, 1909, very little legislation was considered by the Congress, other than the passage of a number of private pension bills and other relief measures. We give this week under "Bills Before Congress," on page 461, a number of proposed measures, the majority of which were crowded out of our columns last week. Among these is S.R. 107, providing for the issue of campaign badges to foreign attachés, newspaper correspondents and others who were with the troops in the Spanish or Philippine campaigns; and to officers of the Navy or Marine Corps who served with the Army on shore. With the first portion of this bill we are wholly out of sympathy. To give badges to the hangers-on of the Army cheapens the value of the badge to those who earned it by military service. The second clause is a proper extension of the present law to include those who participated in joint operations.

In the Senate on Dec. 19, Mr. Flint, of California, submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$200,000 for the purchase of land and the construction of a building for a permanent depot for quartermaster's stores of the U.S. Marine Corps at San Francisco, Cal., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

The following Senate bills having passed the House (Dec. 17), await the President's signature:

S. 5923, to appoint William Parker Sedgwick, late midshipman, an ensign and retire him as such. Sedgwick contracted tuberculosis of the lungs while on sea duty shortly after graduation, and before reaching the rank of ensign was discharged. The passage of this bill by both Houses of Congress gives him three-quarters pay of the grade of ensign.

S. 3125, authorizing the transfer of Jabez Burchard, assistant engineer, U.S.N., retired, from the half-pay list to the 75 per cent. list of retired officers under Section 1588 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to take effect from the date of his retirement.

S. 1729, to pay Alice M. Stafford, administratrix of the estate of Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, 15th U.S. Inf., money advanced by him out of his personal funds while quartermaster and commissary at Fort Wingate, N.M., in the years 1870 and 1880, for fresh beef and necessary food during the fourteen months' drought and during which time the beef furnished by the beef contractor was unfit for food.

The following were passed by the House on Dec. 17:

H.J. Res. 157, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Mr. Colon Eloy Alfaro, of Ecuador.

H.R. 2952, reimbursing Chaplain Henry Swift, U.S.A., for loss of personal property in the wreck of the transport Morgan City in 1899.

H.R. 5461, reimbursing Major Lawson M. Fuller, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., for loss of personal effects during transportation to the Philippines on the chartered transport Morgan City.

H.R. 10416, to amend the naval record of Lieut. Hilary Williams, U.S.N., by placing his name on the official Navy Register next after that of Lieut. Charles T. Owens, U.S.N., from Jan. 1, 1904.

H.R. 7807, placing John Crowley on the retired list with rating in which he was serving at time of last honorable discharge. Crowley had served 32 years in the Navy, from 1865 to 1897.

H.R. 16927, authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth McAlpine, U.S.N., a commander in the Navy on the active list, subject to examination, to take rank next after Gustav Kaemmerling, as originally borne on the Navy Register from 1886 to 1903, and that Lieutenant McAlpine shall be considered to have been continuously in the naval service from the date of his appointment on Sept. 13, 1877, but that he shall receive no pay or emolument for the period from July 17, 1903, to March 3, 1905; and that he shall be additional to the number of officers prescribed by law for the grade of commander in the Navy, and to any grade to which he may thereafter be promoted; also that he shall perform engineering duty only, on shore only. McAlpine was, on July 21, 1903, discharged from the naval service with one year's pay for the alleged reason that he was morally disqualified for promotion, though he was declared to be mentally, professionally, and physically qualified for such promotion. The case was inquired into by the Committee on Naval Affairs during the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, and from the evidence adduced it was the opinion of the committee that an injustice had been done this officer. On March 3, 1905, Congress enacted a law by which Lieutenant McAlpine was restored to duty in the Navy to rank at the head of the list of lieutenants. The House Naval Committee of the present Congress believed that the restoration of the rank and numbers to this officer, which were lost to him by his dismissal from the Service, is an act of justice, and is due him, in view of his record previous to the offense for which he was removed and since his restoration by act of Congress.

Representative Gustav Küstermann, of Wisconsin, on Dec. 18, offered in the House a bill, which is designed to obviate the necessity of hiring foreign bottoms for the transportation of coal for our battleships, as well as to place American commerce on a higher plane. The bill amends Sec. 4131, etc., R.S., and brings under American registry vessels owned by a corporation sixty per cent. of whose stock is held by American citizens. Provides that foreign-built vessels when owned as above, and engaged in foreign trade only, shall be entitled to the privileges of American registry. The denial of registry is made to vessels owned by naturalized citizens residing abroad for more than three years (instead of one year, as the law now reads).

Of the appropriation of \$190,000 made by Congress March 2, 1907 (from the receipts of the system already covered into the Treasury), for the extension of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system, the Chief Signal Officer, Brig. Gen. James Allen, reports an unexpended balance of \$34,868.39, the amounts paid out having been as follows: For wireless installations, \$60,552.35; land lines, \$29,416.03; cable system, \$65,163.23.

The detailed expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service for the year ended June 30, 1908, are given by the Secretary of the Treasury as follows: Pay of commissioned officers, including commutation of quarters, light and heat, \$610,620.60; pay roll, crew, including cadets, pilots and commuted rations, \$567,429.64; supplies and outfit, \$188,403.04; rations in kind, \$93,636.33; fuel and water, \$165,210.85; repairs, \$146,728.97; traveling expenses, \$20,926.27; contingent and miscellaneous, \$21,200.20; total, \$1,814,155.96.

At a hearing of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Dec. 11, the Marine Corps was represented by Maj. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott, Col. and Q. M. Frank L. Denny, Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector,

and Lieut. Col. Geo. Richards, asst. paymaster. General Elliott explained the estimate for \$400,000 for the purchase on Long Island, N. Y., of about fifty acres as a Marine Corps reservation, with the necessary barracks, quarters, etc. The Navy needs the land now occupied by the Marines on Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, and it contemplates putting a new dry dock in there before long. The site in view is just above Hell Gate, about 18 miles from Brooklyn by tug. They would retain the building in the yard in which the officers now live and use it for a big guardhouse, so that 100 men could be brought there and kept for three or four days to make a "running" guard. They would go back to the station for their drills and exercises and in about a week have the guard again. "There is no place so pernicious for discipline of recruits," said General Elliott, "as the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the surroundings. The men have no place to go except in their bunks and the old barracks look like a pigeon rookery." Mr. Loudenslager contended that the Marines could be drilled at League Island and brought up to New York by train for guard purposes. Colonel Denny said that the site should not be limited to Long Island, that Perth Amboy and Staten Island had been considered. If Congress provided the appropriation, a board could be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to consider the entire subject of site. General Elliott admitted it was a mistake to commit the estimates to a Long Island site absolutely.

In his statement before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, U. S. N., made it plain that the time has passed for lump-sum appropriations for ships and that the present promptness of shipbuilding requires specific appropriations for each ship. On this point he said: "On account of the less rapid rate of construction of battleships in former years and the great interval of time elapsing between the date of authorization and the date of making contracts for vessels, the need for specific appropriation for their construction in the bill making authorization for them was not so apparent as it is now. In fact, delays in construction and in making contracts formerly made it possible to omit from the current appropriation bill a specific authorization of money for new vessels therein authorized. Such conditions do not prevail, however, at the present time. Now the rate of construction is rapid and the department is in a position to place contracts for such vessels more promptly than heretofore. If one battleship were authorized, for instance, I would suggest an appropriation of \$2,000,000. If two battleships were provided for, the additional amount in the bill should be twice that, or \$4,000,000. If there were ten torpedo-boat destroyers, \$450,000 should be provided for the first year's work on each of them, that is, \$4,500,000 for the ten. In other words there should be a definite provision for each ship authorized."

"Mr. Butler: It would seem to me that the sum of nearly \$20,000,000 is a good deal of money to carry for 'Construction and repair,' but I would be guided entirely by my confidence in you in that regard.

"Admiral Capps: I am asking for less than \$9,000,000 for 'Construction and repair.' The sum you mentioned refers to 'Increase of the Navy.' In this connection I would like to add that I do not believe any country in the world is obtaining its new battleships more cheaply than we are at the present time.

"Mr. Butler: I think that is likely to be true.

"Admiral Capps: We are getting them, I think, at bed-rock prices."

Discussing the gunning of the big ships, Mr. Padgett asked whether only two additional twelve-inch guns would be got for 5,000 tons increase, to which question the Chief Constructor replied: "Two additional twelve-inch guns for a little more than 4,000 tons increase, but the armor protection would be greater than in the previous ten-gun ship. We have now four ships of the 20,000-ton class in course of construction, but these ships have, however, a displacement of nearly 22,000 tons under the same conditions of loading that would cause the twelve-gun ship to displace 26,000 tons."

"Mr. Padgett: How many twelve-inch guns do you put on a 26,000-ton battleship?

"Admiral Capps: Twelve.

"Mr. Padgett: Could you put on eight fourteen-inch guns instead of twelve twelve-inch guns?

"Admiral Capps: Yes, sir. Twelve twelve-inch guns would require a displacement of 26,000 tons; the design proposed for the eight fourteen-inch-gun ship provides for a displacement of about 25,000 tons. The thickness of the side, turret, and barbette armor of the twelve-inch-gun ship is, however, slightly less than that of the new fourteen-inch-gun ship."

Now and then humor trickles into the hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, as on Dec. 9 when Civil Engineer Hollyday, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was being questioned. Estimates for the naval station at Tutuila were before the committee. This dialogue ensued: The Chairman: "The next item is 'Preservation of Commandant's Hill, two thousand dollars.' What is that?" Admiral Hollyday: "His house will roll down the hill if you do not preserve the hill. It is built on top of a hill and the rains are washing the hill away, and the house is going to fall down the hill." The Chairman: "Have they got a house there yet?" Admiral Hollyday: "Yes." The Chairman: "How much did that house cost?" Perhaps it would cost less to let it roll down hill." Admiral Hollyday: "I do not know. I think they spent something like \$14,000 on that house."

(*Bills before Congress appear on page 461.*)

DECISIONS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Concurring with the Quartermaster General and the Paymaster General, it was held, in reply to an inquiry, that under paragraph 1291 A. R., as amended, a constructing Quartermaster is entitled to additional pay in case he owns his own mount.

The question whether an officer can draw forage for a mount if same is not of a standard which would entitle him to pay for private ownership was raised in connection with ponies used in the Philippine Islands. It was held, following a previous decision, that a horse for which additional pay cannot be drawn is not entitled to public forage.

The question whether officers serving in the Philippine Islands are entitled to additional pay for suitable private mounts left in the United States was raised by the Commanding Officer, 1st Cavalry, in connection with certain officers of that organization. These officers being separated from their mounts by the exigencies of the service, it was held that (under par. 1293, A. R.) they are entitled to additional pay provided by law.

In reply to an inquiry from the Navy Department, the War Department decides that the advancement of the allowance for fuel, so as to cover the year's supply, is repugnant to the requirements of Sec. 3648 and the act of July 7, 1898.

It is decided that the prohibition of competition by

Army bands with local musicians does not prohibit a retired musician from practicing his profession.

The traveling expenses required to enable an officer of the Corps of Engineers to deliver an address on a subject connected with the works under his charge before a meeting of civilians is not regarded as a legitimate charge against the Army appropriation, such as would justify the War Department in ordering him from his station to the place he is to lecture.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

The prospect of a Filipino cadet entering West Point with the next fourth class is held out by Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in his annual report to the Secretary of War. Under the present law such a cadet on graduation would be eligible only for a commission in the Philippine Scouts. A bill of similar character authorizing the appointment of five Filipinos to enter the Naval Academy was introduced in Congress last session, but did not get past the committee stage.

The claims of the Catholic Church for use of church property by the American troops in and after the war with Spain and the Philippine insurrection have been finally settled by the payment of \$403,030.19. The claims covered both the rent of the property occupied and the damage resulting. The claims presented to the board of Army officers, which met in Manila in 1905, amounted to \$2,442,963.13, and they were scaled down to \$363,030.19, with a further recommendation of a payment of \$40,000 for the spoliation and loss of sacred ornaments, etc.

The report calls attention to the value of a military station at Baguio, in the province of Benguet, to which to send every regiment in the Philippines from time to time to recuperate. Money and lives would be saved. There is already land enough reserved for quarters, drill ground and adjuncts of a full brigade. The only expense would be for barracks and quarters. It is recommended that an electric road be built from Overton to Camp Keithley, Island of Mindanao. Keithley is three thousand feet above the sea and is a very healthful post. There are seventy-seven Filipino students under instruction at colleges of the United States at the expense of the Philippine government.

Railroad building in the Philippines is steadily going forward. That the roads will pay more than four per cent. which the Philippine government has guaranteed, is almost certain. Out of the fourteen provinces through which the roads will pass in Luzon ten have a density of population averaging 212 per square mile, that of Massachusetts being 348 and of New York 152. The average density in Cebu is greater than that of Japan, Italy, Germany or France; in Panay it is equal to British India, and in Negros it is about the same as Spain, this exceeding most of the states of the Union. More than 200 miles are now in operation in Luzon. The postal savings bank in the Philippines in the two years of its existence has been patronized by 7,346 depositors, the increase being fifty-six per cent., of which ten per cent. was in the number of Filipino depositors, showing that it is gaining the confidence of the natives. The imports to the Philippines in 1908 were \$5,079,487 and were less by \$75,827 than in the previous fiscal period. The exports fell off \$896,790, due to the steady decline in the price of hemp. The insular revenues in 1908 amounted to \$17,698,559 and the expenditures to \$17,735,051.

General Edwards makes an earnest plea for the retirement of employees in the Philippines after ten years of service on two and one-half per cent. of their salaries. Efforts to place Philippine employees in the U.S. Service at home have been only irregularly successful. The annual cost of the proposed system would not exceed \$100,000 a year.

The cost of keeping the Army of Pacification in Cuba has been \$5,311,822 to date, and the expenditures of the government of Cuba because of American intervention have been \$757,343, for barracks, etc. The Bureau Chief extends his thanks to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army and other Government departments for assistance in the purchase of supplies. The detail of an Army officer with the rank of major as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau has not been sufficient to meet the increasing work and an additional assistant is asked for, the accompaniment of suitable rank, such as colonel, being necessary.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

We are pleased to note the emphasis which is laid upon the value of fraternal cordial feelings between the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Regular and the Militia forces of the country, in the annual report of Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. To increase these friendly sentiments he expects that during the years when the different states have their regular encampments, officers and troops of the Army will be available, when requested by the state authorities, to go into camp with the National Guard. It is gratifying to observe also that the instruction in the joint maneuver camps of field troops is going to higher levels. Colonel Weaver sees the time coming when the militia shall have been so well instructed in their state and armory work that the whole time at the joint camp can be devoted to maneuver problems proper, involving solely the principles of grand and minor tactics. We hope that every adjutant general in every state will assist in the hastening of that day. That there is much to be done before that time shall arrive may be judged from the necessity that has arisen of sending a circular letter to the adjutant generals of the various states, calling their attention to the fact that much valuable time was lost in imparting rudimentary instruction that they should have received before going to camp, and that the department would not hereafter approve the muster and payment of enlisted men that had not been bona fide members of the organizations for at least six months before the encampment or had not had equivalent service. The Regulations have been amended to conform to this rule.

The Service schools of the Army figure in the commendations of Colonel Weaver, who says that no higher compliment has been paid to their efficiency than is to be found in the comments of officers of the Organized Militia in the reports they have made on the services of the graduates of those schools in the joint field maneuvers and joint coast defense exercises. So valuable has this up-to-date knowledge been to state soldiers that the rapid change in means and methods of these days has impressed the state authorities with the necessity of having

as instructors only those from the active list of the Army, and that, worthy as has been their service in the past, the times no longer call for officers from the retired list as instructors. Forty-one state officers were authorized to attend garrison schools, one the School of the Line and five the Army Medical School. Michigan led all the states, having sent twenty officers to the garrison schools.

The maneuvers of the field troops and the coast-defense exercises were conducted successfully in the year, and among the many lessons learned probably none was more impressed upon officers than that of caring for the condition of the men's feet in marching. In the joint maneuver camps about 45,000 officers and men of the organized militia took part, while about 10,100 officers and men participated in the coast-defense exercises.

Promising reports are made by Colonel Weaver of the prospects of additional coast artillery troops. Among the states now forming or contemplating forming such organizations are Washington, Rhode Island, Oregon, California, Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Each state company could be linked with a Regular company during the initial period of instruction, and the field and staff officers with the Regular officers as under-studies. After the initial period of instruction, each militia company would be assigned separately to some gun or mortar battery, and field and other officers and enlisted men not connected with company organizations would be assigned to stations appropriate to their grades. This plan was tested in a way in 1907 and 1908 and gave promise of success. The Department contemplates annual coast defense exercises, although joint maneuvers of field troops will be held only every alternate year. So encouragingly has grown the state representation in the coast artillery exercises that in 1909, it is expected, such exercises will be held in every artillerist district of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts. Indeed, so confident is Colonel Weaver of this that he urges estimates be made for equipping camps in districts in which exercises have not heretofore been held. As to coast artillery supports for the land side of the forts, the War Department expects that all these will be supplied by the seaboard states from their organized militia.

The Government has purchased a tract of ground near Sparta, Wis., for field artillery maneuvers and target practice purposes. The batteries stationed in the Middle West will be sent there annually for target practice. Colonel Weaver suggests that militia field batteries of adjacent states be sent there for a period of ten days to man the regular batteries and be coached by the Regulars. The acquiring of similar tracts in different parts of the country is advised to give the militia batteries drill of that kind. A suggestion of kindred character is made regarding the militia cavalry, which should come into intimate contact with Regulars.

Inquiry among the adjutant generals of the states shows that average efficiency is progressing toward a higher standard. Comparisons between the states is encouraged by the mingling of adjutant generals in the annual conventions of the N.G. Association and at such gatherings as the National Small-Arms Competition. A hopeful outlook is given by the character and capacity of the adjutants general of the states. The creation of the National Militia Board will be a great help in raising state standards. It is recommended that an assistant be detailed for duty in the office of the Chief of the Division with a view to assisting the militia in acquiring knowledge of and training in military affairs. The division can be of aid to the militia in matters of administration and instruction. The questions of administration are along routine lines, but as to instruction there is a great field for assisting the states in answering inquiries as to proper methods, courses and subjects of instruction, etc. Every state and territory and the District had more than twenty-five per cent. of strength absent from the inspection in one or more organizations except Georgia, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin and Hawaii.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN 1898.

In a letter to the Springfield Republican correcting some misstatements concerning himself made by Henry Reuterdahl in Peterson's ex-Secretary Long says of his alleged connection with the Massachusetts Peace Society: "I was never president of that society, honorable as such a place is. I never attended one of its meetings. When I was governor, nearly thirty years ago, probably as a courtesy to the office rather than to me personally, I was notified of my election as a member, to decline which would have been discourteous as to accept it was to acknowledge a courtesy, which I appreciated." Replying to the statement that Mr. Roosevelt, when Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the Navy Department, Mr. Long says: "Mr. Roosevelt during his brief term as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, before the war came on, was one of the most efficient, active, zealous and helpful officials in the Navy Department. But he was only one of them. The splendid preparedness of the Navy for the war with Spain was not due to him, as Mr. Reuterdahl claims. He shared in it, but in the main it was due to the chiefs of the various bureaus, Ordnance, Equipment, Supplies, etc. Indeed, they all deserve to be named. For instance, our ships were all supplied with coal, the supreme need of a ship, and there was no failure in this respect during the whole war at any point; and this was due to Admirals Chadwick and Bradford, successive chiefs of Equipment. The same is true of ammunition, Dewey using at the battle of Manila only one-third of what he had on hand; and this was due to Admiral O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance. Full and always prompt supplies of clothing, rations, medicines, men and machinery were needed, and this was due to the admirals who were chiefs of the bureaus respectively charged with those matters. And the same would have been true had Mr. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary or I as Secretary never been heard of. I am sure he will cordially confirm what I say. In the matter of the purchase of ships, colliers, transports, etc., of which of course many were needed, this work was mostly done by (then) Capt. Fred Rogers, who, like the bureau chiefs, is now forgotten by the public; and their names are never recalled, alas, when the word of praise is spoken. Thus history is written. * * * Mr. Allen, more quiet and less demonstrative, but equally efficient, afterward by reason of his conspicuously able service and on the recommendation of Mr. Root selected by President McKinley to be the first and formative governor of Porto Rico, came in and filled the vacant assistant secretaryship just as well as it had been filled before—now, alas, also forgotten by the public. In short, not a joint in the old machine creaked. It is the Navy Department was 'red tape,' as Mr. Reuterdahl claims, it was mighty good red tape, and so everybody seemed to think when at the close of the war the record of the Navy at large was made up." While giving full credit to Mr. Roosevelt for his efficient work while

his assistant, Mr. Long says: "To assert that he was the Navy Department or the essential spirit of it is not only indiscriminate and obsequious flattery, but cruel injustice to the other officers to whom I have referred, who did their duty fully, who made the preparedness, who deserve the credit for it, and who needed no spur."

ELIMINATION AND DISCRIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is calling attention to the fact that the "Army Elimination Bill" (S. 7254) will come up for consideration at this winter's session of Congress. This bill has behind it the tremendous prestige of the President-elect and many other influential persons, and it behooves every officer in the fighting branches of the Service to ponder well the effects upon the Service and upon himself which the bill will have if it becomes law. For, no matter what any officer's present record may be, whatever his age, his present abilities, state of health or whatever the source from which he came into the Service, if this law is enacted, he cannot say with any certainty that its condemnation will not, within even a few years, fall upon him, and it is certain that the vast majority of officers now in service below the rank of lieutenant colonel will sooner or later suffer that condemnation. The time left for whatever action is to be taken for furthering or opposing the bill is short. It is claimed in the letter of transmittal, which accompanied the proposed bill to the Senate, that its enactment is necessary because military courts and examining boards cannot be made to do their whole duty. But the notorious facts are that officer after officer sentenced to dismissal by military courts has been retained in the Service by the President commuting his sentence. And it is also notorious that this instance of commissioning men found deficient by the boards is no anomaly, the reverse being the case.

In the letter of transmittal it was stated that the Army Elimination Bill "would do injustice to no man." Let us see: An elimination law practically the same as that proposed for the Army, so far as methods of procedure are concerned, has been in force in the Navy since 1890. (Sec. 9, Act of March 3, 1890.) But an officer retired under it is advanced one grade and given three-quarters of the active pay for the advanced grade, so that his retired pay almost equals the pay he drew while on the active list. Thus a lieutenant eliminated just after completion of ten years' service receives some \$2,700 per year. But if the Army Elimination Bill becomes law, a captain eliminated with equal commissioned service would retire as a captain and receive but \$238 per year, or less than one-tenth as much as his brother of the Navy. Is an Army officer, grade for grade, worth only one-tenth as much as a naval officer; are his rights only one-tenth as great? Can any plea of economy justify such discrimination as this?

Some advocates claim that elimination has given good results in the Navy and would therefore be good for the Army. When it is proposed to treat all those eliminated alike it will be time enough to consider this claim, both as to promise and conclusion. But granting that the former is correct, does any sane man suppose that if naval officers knew that their fates were not only to be tried out before a star chamber court every year, upon ex parte testimony, and that, if condemned, they were to be impoverished, in many cases bankrupted, that they would be able to give to their duties the cool, undisturbed minds they are now supposed to bring to bear? Would this "put heart in the fighting units"? That is the avowed object of the bill. Would this not be far more likely of accomplishment if the officers of the Army could be relieved of some of this distracting uncertainty and given in place thereof a little more of the "square deal" about which we hear? And would this not also help discipline? Or is a precarious chance of more rapid promotion the only thing which brings good effort?

The letter of transmittal shows that one of the main objects of the bill is to reduce the age average in the several grades. Age will, therefore, be one of the principal factors in determining who are to go out. There are to-day about 120 captains in the fighting branches whose ages will, at the end of the present fiscal year, stand at from thirty-seven to fifty years, and 175 first lieutenants of about the same age. These officers have nine to ten years' service each; some a little less. Most of them came in the Service from the ranks, the volunteers and civil life, in time of war or insurrection, and almost all, if not all, of them have not only served in actual campaign, and discharged the manifold and all but crushing duties growing out of the reconstruction work in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba, but have also passed their examinations for promotion and in the garrison and Service schools. From the nature of things these men were older, as a rule, than the officers immediately ahead of them and those who immediately followed them into the Service; but by reason of this very fact many of them were able to bring and did bring to the Service knowledge and skill in practical business and professional affairs which have been valuable to the Government. If at the start there were some bad or worthless men among them, they have, as a class, been pretty well purged by the elimination processes already known to the Service.

The option was left to the Government to reject these men on account of their ages when they offered themselves as second and first lieutenants; but it failed to take advantage of the option; and the candidates undertook their side of the contract largely on the understanding that they were to be given the benefit of the law as to service and retirement on the same basis as their fellow-officers. But now that the best years of their lives are gone, it is proposed to cut them out because they came into service a little later in life than some others.

It is alleged in the letter of transmittal that officers eliminated at forty years of age will receive \$800 a year as retired pay. The preceding section shows that many would receive from \$132 to \$280 per year at that age, besides being already burdened with enforced indebtedness, due to the insufficient pay received previous to this year.

Finally, it is not only proposed to impoverish officers eliminated, but to send them forth into the competition of life branded as "least efficient." This not being enough, they are to have a string tied to them so that even if they do find work the Government may jerk them away from it when it thinks its own needs require their services! And all of this is to be at the sentence of a star chamber court upon ex parte evidence! Have one-half of those officers who have sinned against the law, and who have been tried, convicted and sentenced by court-martial during the last ten years, been punished as severely, not to say cruelly, as this bill proposes to punish faithful officers for being only less efficient; nay, often only a little older than some of their comrades? Is not one justified in paraphrasing the Scripture and

exclaiming, "Is thy servant a dog that he should suffer this thing?"

SQUARE DEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Let us see how the Elimination bill would work if applied in the following cases:

Captain "A," C.A.C., has served since 1887 up to the present date. Of this time service was rendered as enlisted man for thirteen years, commissioned service eight years; total service, twenty-one years. He is now forty-two years of age, and would receive one year's pay as final, for service as commissioned officer under the provision of this bill if alone considered, and thus he loses the thirteen years' service as an enlisted man.

Captain "B," C.A.C., is forty-six years of age; total service, twenty-five years. Nine years' service as commissioned officer; sixteen years as an enlisted man. If this bill applied to him it would put him out of the service with one year's pay, for the same reason as given in Captain "A's" case, sixteen years' service as enlisted man lost.

Lieutenant "A," Cavalry, has served twenty-four years, ten years as commissioned officer and fourteen years as enlisted man. Pay under this bill eliminated would give him about \$20 per month; fourteen years' service as enlisted man lost; forty-six years of age.

Lieutenant "B," Cavalry, has served nineteen years—nine years as commissioned officer and ten years as enlisted man; forty-three years of age; would receive one year's pay under this act as final.

Lieutenant "C," Cavalry, has twenty-two years' service; ten years as commissioned officer and twelve years as enlisted man; would receive about \$20 per month if eliminated; twelve years' service given to the Government, for which he receives no consideration.

Lieutenant "D," Signal Corps, has twenty-three years' service; forty-six years old; nine years commissioned officer and fourteen years as enlisted man; would receive one year's pay as final; fourteen years' service as enlisted man lost.

The above six cases were picked out at random. There are no doubt many others who would be equally affected. Does this seem to be just? It appears from the above that the best years of the above-mentioned officers were given to the Government as enlisted men, for which they, under the provisions of the bill would receive no consideration. The above men, through their hard work and good service, succeeded in reaching the commissioned grade, with the hopes of eventually being retired with sufficient pay to provide at least for their daily bread. It is also stated that an officer eliminated, forty years of age, will receive about \$800 per year. This does evidently not apply to all officers, as will be seen from the above.

SUBSCRIBER.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana of the Third Squadron of the Atlantic Battlefleet will be the vessels designated to take Mr. Taft and his party from the United States to Colon during the latter part of January. He will leave probably from Hampton Roads, as the harbor of Charleston has a maximum depth of thirty feet, whereas, when fully laden, the cruisers North Carolina and Montana draw twenty-seven feet nine inches, too narrow a margin to take unnecessary chances with. The vessels will sail about January 25 and will arrive in Panama four days later.

The orders for the Rowan to be placed out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., have been revoked.

The Fox has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The Buffalo will leave San Francisco early in January, with a battalion of marines, officers and men, for Honolulu.

John Arbuckle of New York telegraphed to Secretary of the Navy Newberry on Dec. 19 that divers had completed a thorough survey of the condition of the cruiser Yankee, which is sunk in Buzzard's Bay, and that he was confident of carrying out the terms of his contract to raise and deliver her at the New York Navy Yard.

The Barry was placed in commission at the naval station, Cavite, P. I., on Dec. 21, 1908.

The torpedo-boat flotilla, comprising the Wilkes, Thornton, Dingey and McDohough, commanded by Lieut. W. G. Mitchell, has arrived at Pensacola for target practice. The boats will remain at Pensacola indefinitely.

The U.S.S. Buffalo will leave San Francisco early in January with a battalion of marines for Honolulu. There will be four hundred marines and fifteen officers, under the command of Major Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C. The men will be assembled from the various navy yards and stations on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and will be used at Pearl Harbor for the protection of property during the construction of the Pearl Harbor naval station. Pending the erection of barracks the men will live in tents.

The Navy Department has been notified of the death by drowning of Louis John Beaumet, ordinary seaman, who fell overboard from the Intrepid at Yerba Buena, San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 19, 1908. The body was not recovered.

Capt. Abraham E. Culver, U.S.N., naval aide to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been assigned to duty as a member of the General Board of the Navy. He was previously on duty in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in charge of matters relating to naval militia organizations.

Advices from Rear Admiral Swinburne, commander-in-chief of the Pacific armored cruiser fleet, which left Panama Dec. 22 for Talcabuana, tell of the death and burial of Thomas Dolan, an oiler on board the California. Dolan was buried at Panama.

The court of inquiry, of which Capt. Herbert Winslow was president, to examine into the grounding of the cruiser Yankee in Buzzard's Bay on Sept. 23 last, met at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 21 and 22, and was concluded on the latter date. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., who was in command of the Yankee when she ran on the rocks, was examined as well as other officers and men. The judge advocate of the court in summing up said in part: "It is not evident to the Judge Advocate that there is any natural saving in distance by going inside the lightship. Regarding the use of the turning circle in establishing the ship's track, the large turning circle, 1,500 yards, seems too large to have been disregarded. Personally I have always had to allow for it when navigating a battleship with a turning circle about one-half that of the Yankee. I cannot agree with Commander Marsh that this is outside navigation. When I went to

pilot out the ship's track on the chart previous to taking up this inquiry I allowed for the turning circle, and it was a surprise to me when I heard Commander Marsh testify to having disregarded it. As regards tidal currents, I cannot heartily agree with Commander Marsh in what he says about the general uselessness of the current information in the Atlantic Coast Pilot. I submit that the only question of tidal current, knowing that the tide was minus flood, was whether the course should have been laid in the first place to the northward of the lightship. I submit to the court that the crux of the situation came at a quarter to five o'clock, when, having cleared a vessel in the fog, and consequently throwing dead reckoning out to that extent, and further knowing that whatever tide there was had a northeasterly set, a course to the windward of the lightship was still maintained when there was an equally short and perfectly safe course to the southward." The Yankee lies at present off Penikese Island, in fifty feet of water, with a flotilla of wrecking craft about her, ready to make another effort to save her. The delay in calling the court of inquiry was due principally to the absence of Commander Marsh, who has been on duty with the ship during all the wrecking operations.

The collier Brutus, now in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., has been ordered placed in full commission.

At Singapore, on Dec. 18, after all attempts of harbor firemen to extinguish the blaze in a burning oil freighter had failed, a few well directed shots from the six-inch guns of the harbor fort, two miles away, sank the burning vessel, which had become a menace to other shipping in the port.

The British steam collier Mercedes is capable of coaling two battleships or large cruisers simultaneously. She has no masts, their position being occupied by three pairs of derricks, provided with winches, each derrick carrying a pair of "jibs" of sufficient length to plumb the deck of the largest battleship or cruiser. To increase her carrying capacity the engines and boilers have been placed right aft, with just sufficient accommodation left near the stern for living spaces, while in the entire space between the boiler-room bulkhead and the after end of the forecastle are arranged her holds, capable of stowing over 6,000 tons of coal.

There was shipped from the naval gun foundry at Washington this week to the inspector of ordnance at the Newport Shipbuilding Company's yard for the Delaware, one 12-inch deck lug, Mark VII., No. 111 left hand for 12-inch mount, Mark VII., left hand No. 111, turret 5.

Surveys on the Severn and the Nevada have been approved this week for general repairs to fit both vessels for service as practice ships for the Naval Academy Squadron. The Tallahassee will be assigned probably for the same service, although that is a matter that has not yet been definitely determined.

Surveys have been approved for general repairs to the naval reserve fleet on the Great Lakes. This fleet consists of the Gopher, Yantic, San Juan d'Austria, Hawk, and Dorothea. The estimates run from \$800 up to \$6,000 for what is to be done to the Gopher.

The United States lightship flotilla, which left Valparaiso on Dec. 16, arrived at Callao, Peru, Dec. 23, and were to sail Dec. 24 for San Francisco.

Announcement was made at the Newport News shipyard Dec. 21, that the battleship Delaware will be launched Feb. 5. The sponsor will be named by the incoming governor of Delaware. The W.C.T.U. of Delaware is making an effort to have the vessel christened with water instead of champagne. The battleship Kentucky, the only vessel of her class ever christened with water, had hundreds of bottles of whiskey broken against her hull by Kentuckians when she went down the ways.

The crew of the U.S.S. New Hampshire held a highly successful ball at Palm Garden, New York city, Dec. 23, some 500 men attending with their relatives and friends. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., led the grand march with the wife of Comdr. Roger Welles. Chief Master-at-Arms David and Mrs. W. C. Watts followed. As the head of the march reached the stage of the ballroom big baskets arranged at the ceiling suddenly were overturned, spilling hundreds of tiny silk American flags and silk ribbons with "New Hampshire" inscribed on them in gold. Toward midnight Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., and his aide, Lieut. W. F. Bricker, visited the ballroom.

SON'S STORIES OF FARRAGUT.

Recalling his impressions of the Battle of Port Hudson, Loyall Farragut, son of Admiral David G. Farragut, U.S.N., tells in a recent number of Putnam's of the passage of the Confederate batteries by his father in the flagship Hartford on March 14, 1863. The writer was only nineteen years old then and his official position on the Hartford was that of admiral's clerk. Before the attempt to run the batteries there was a conference on board the ship with General Banks. Young Farragut had been asleep in an adjoining room when he was awakened by the sound of the earnest voices. He opened the door and saw General Banks, and from the strained expression on his father's face he knew that he was deeply perplexed. The noise of the opened door attracted the attention of the Admiral and he strode across the cabin, pulled the lad out of the stateroom, and pushed him towards the gangway with some very emphatic words of reproof. While preparations were making for the attack, there was a land review of General Grover's division, and Admiral Farragut was at the parade. The son says there is a story extant among the veterans of the Army of the Gulf that Farragut rode a bob-tailed horse on that occasion and that the recently organized band of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut, as it passed General Banks and the Admiral, struck up the then familiar air, "I bet my money on the bob-tailed nag."

Referring to the excitement on board ship the night when the run past was made, he recalls that he once heard an Army officer of distinction remark that "he always smoked a cigar when preparing to go into battle, for the terrible suspense before the actual conflict was apt to make people garrulous, and a cigar prevented him from talking unnecessarily." It might be remarked that even in times of peace one may avoid the infliction of talkative bores by the same expedient. Shortly after the firing began from the shore batteries, the Admiral stepped in the darkness on a tarpaulin temporarily laid to cover a hatchway. The canvas gave way and the horrified son saw his father fall as if shot. The youth caught him and saved him from falling farther. The Admiral, then more than sixty years of age, felt the shock for several days. He was badly shaken up but not so much that he could not,

a few moments later, when the report came that a ram was on the port bow, seize his cutlass and start forward with the exclamation, "I am going to have a hand in this myself." The ram disappeared and soon after it looked as if the Hartford must go around under a battery. It fell to the consort, the Albatross, lashed on the far side of the batteries, to assist in getting the Hartford around. It was a moment of great suspense. The future career of the great admiral hung on those seconds. He became impatient and finally, unable to contain himself any longer, shouted, "Back! back on the Albatross!" With true filial obedience, though it was none of his business, the lad repeated the order. Nobly did the little Albatross do her duty and presently the Hartford was out of danger of grounding. The wooden ship showed the results of the heavy pounding from the batteries, in many places large pieces of wood bulging out against the nettings, any one of which would have swept away an entire gun's crew. Apropos of these splinters, Loyall Farragut remembers that after the engagement at Mobile Bay, Lieutenant Brown, of the little gunboat Itasca, was asked by an officer of the Ossipee whether he had been hit by a splinter, and answered thus: "You may call it a splinter on your big ship, but aboard this little craft it ranks with a log of wood."

A description of the destruction of the famous old Mississippi is given, with a touch of tenderness that may moisten the eyes of more than one old officer that can remember the sturdy ship of the olden days. The Mississippi had gone ashore and had caught fire. The Essex went to her relief, but would do nothing but take off the crew. The concentrated fire of nearly all the Confederate guns was pouring in on the doomed craft. The author says: "On the bridge stood grand old Capt. Melancthon Smith, with his executive officer, Lieut. George Dewey [now Admiral Dewey], presenting as magnificent a picture of sublime courage as ever was seen." Drifting free, the burning ship floated down to Prophet's Island, where the magazines caught fire and exploded. The author thinks it a strange coincidence that the grand old ship should have met her death on the river after which she was named. The Mississippi had been Admiral Perry's flagship on his memorable expedition to Japan ten years before.

Coming to the personal side of his famous father, the son writes: "When actually in battle he always seemed to enjoy the conflict, and yet there was a gentle and sentimental side to his nature. I have heard him remark with sadness: 'War is a terrible business. It is demoralizing and brings out the worst characteristics of men, but we must go to war or more terrible things may follow.' Once when two sailors, killed in passing Grand Gulf, were placed with the flag thrown over them on the quarter-deck the Admiral paced up and down before them, not ashamed to show his emotion. He said to a clergyman once: 'You told us yesterday in your sermon, that every man is fitted by nature and by circumstances to fill some important place in the world where he could glorify God and serve his generation. Now, I believe that, and I believe I have qualifications for my position in the Navy and that by doing my duty to the best of my ability I am serving my God as well as my country.'" Coming back to his father on the night of the Port Hudson affair, the son reported that Captain Jenkins, fleet captain, had looked very serious when he had taken the Admiral's message that he was ready to get under way.

"Well, my son," said Admiral Farragut, "Captain Jenkins has a family, and he is no doubt thinking of the desperate nature of the work before us."

FACTS ABOUT PROJECTILES.

It is not often that a surgeon writes technically upon projectiles, and that is why special value attaches to a paper in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution for October from Fleet Surg. C. Marsh Beadnell, R.N., on "Some Functions of the Projectile from a Surgical Aspect." Marked changes occur in a missile after it has been acted upon by the force of the explosion in the barrel. Its surface has become clean, bright and highly polished by the removal of the superficial layers of the sheath, and its temperature has been raised both by the friction against the barrel and by the enkindled gases. Because of this rise in temperature it is thoroughly sterilized and totally destitute of bacteria. Standing behind a twelve-inch gun one can easily follow the flight of the projectile with the naked eye. Under favorable circumstances and with the aid of a telescope it is possible to catch a glimpse of even the small-bore bullet as it flashes through the air. Photographs, or rather shadowgraphs, of the 0.311-inch bullet traveling with a speed of over 2,000 f.s. show the cap of condensed gas, about one-tenth of an inch thick, which clothes the ogive of a projectile when it is in rapid motion through a gaseous medium. Minute rotating spherules of gas showing vertical motion remain behind and map out the path of the bullet. These lines and eddies recall forcibly the bow and stern waves made by a ship in motion and the numerous little whirlpools that may be seen in its wake.

The Russian Mossine bullet is credited with the highest penetrative powers, although its velocity in foot-seconds is less than the Mannlicher or the Lee straight pull. Using the air as a medium for the theoretical test the Mossine's perforative power is 39,600 feet, the Mannlicher's 23,400, the Springfield's 22,500, and the Lee straight pull but 18,900. These figures for the Springfield field are singularly high in view of the velocity in foot-seconds, which for the Mossine is 2,035, for the Mannlicher 2,395, for the Lee straight pull 18,900, and for the Springfield only 1,301.

In the older days of low velocity bullets with feeble penetrative capacity, contusions were not infrequent; now they are seldom seen. The essayist, when in Manila in Luzon, once saw a most curious injury in the person of an American trooper who presented himself with an enormous black bruise involving the whole of the front of his trunk, the skin being unbroken at any point. When his faintness and partial collapse had passed off he described what had happened. It seems that he had gone into action with a small three-sixteenths-inch steel plate sewn into his nether garments at a point just in front of and below the left nipple, obviously with the intention of protecting his heart; fortunately, however, the steel plate had worked its way downward and was struck by a Mauser bullet as it lay over the stomach. In this case, instead of the projectile tunneling out a small hole through the man's body and traveling far on into the country beyond him, it used up the whole of its energy as destructive work done partly upon itself and partly upon the steel plate and a large area of skin and subcutaneous tissues. The Russian Mossine bullet has been known to penetrate seven men at a range of 600 meters. The modern bullet will perforate and refuse re-

flection at a much more acute angle than the older bullets, which were turned aside at an angle of seventy degrees.

Two bullets of different calibers but possessing equal energies do not transmit, in the absence of deformation, equal quantities of energy to equal areas of impact; the larger bullet experiences more difficulty in perforation, and may even stop inside the body, expending therein the whole of its energy, while the projectile of more reduced caliber, having done but a small amount of work within the body, emerges from it and continues its course. If we wish to increase the "stopping" power of a bullet without reverting to the old large-bore bullets, we must either diminish the pitch of the helix and so lessen the bullet's stability that the slightest shock will engender a rotation about a short axis, and thus offer to the resisting tissues an increased area of disturbance, or else we must adopt less rigid and more easily deformable projectiles which, after penetration, will flatten out, thus suddenly offering a greatly increased surface of impact.

Heat phenomena due to impact with the tissues are very slight. If a modern bullet be fired at a bag of gunpowder backed by a steel plate, it fails to ignite it. On the other hand, heating of the projectile by friction with the rifle and contact with the enkindled gases is considerable, being above the boiling point of water, and quite sufficient to effectually sterilize it. The spores of anthrax, however, smeared on the surface of revolver bullets have been known to inoculate susceptible animals when these bullets were fired into them. An "expansive" bullet is one which deforms readily during the perforation of moderately resisting structures, such, for instance, as the soft tissues of the human body. All lead bullets are deformative and mushroom during the perforation of moderately resisting structures, that is, the fore part of the bullet first meeting with resistance is temporarily checked, and the after part continuing its course telescopes into it, bulging it out laterally. Hence a bullet with a short diameter of 0.450 inch may be readily converted into one with a diameter of one inch. In sheathed bullets this deformation is not so readily brought about unless the mantle be weakened at certain points by longitudinal splits as in Jeffrey's sporting bullet, or by removing the sheath altogether from the apex as in the soft-nosed bullet. In this way the posterior rigid portion of the bullet is forced into the partially arrested weakened anterior part, and the sheath, becoming split longitudinally, opens out like the petals of a flower, and with rapidly revolving blades it cuts and tears its way through the tissues, producing the most terrible injuries.

THE REVERSE SIDE OF GLORIOUS WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Pardon me if I intrude upon you a recital which presents the obverse side of glory. It has been told me by a chaplain of our Service now bordering upon retirement—one who enlisted as a drummer boy at 16 years of age in the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after service during the entire Civil War, later served at Santiago and in the Philippines. At Santiago he volunteered to nurse the sick in the hospital and, take it all in all, it is a source of satisfaction and gratification to know that he will retire with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He tells his story with great restraint, for when we come to think of it, how deep is the human interest held in these blackening bodies to propel the tide of feelings which are the source of all that is great in literature. For one who should undertake to write the annals of that bloody June day (1864) at Cold Harbor, the Chaplain's manuscript should be most valuable. He says:

"A short while after my sixteenth birthday, 1861, I enlisted as a drummer boy in the 58th Pa. Vols. in Philadelphia. After service in Virginia, that included the capture of Norfolk and Portsmouth, our regiment was ordered to North Carolina December, 1862, where we made a number of raids and fought several engagements.

"Returning to Virginia in May, 1864, we were assigned to the 3d Brigade, First Division, 18th Army Corps, Army of the James. We sailed up the James River in an expedition commanded by General Butler. After a fight near Bermuda Hundred, near the end of May, the first division of our corps, commanded by Gen. 'Baldy' Smith, was hurried on board transports, down the James and up the York to Whitehouse Landing, and marched to Cold Harbor, Va., in time to engage in the memorable battle of Cold Harbor, beginning June 1.

"After both armies entrenched, the distance between the Union and Confederate lines from the breastworks manned by the 58th Pa. Vet. Vols. was about 120 yards. In the opening between the lines were many of our dead who had fallen in the desperate charge on the Confederate line on June 1. The heat was intense and the weather dry. The stench from the dead was soon manifest to both friend and foe.

"On the afternoon of the fourth day a truce was declared for the humane and necessary purpose of the removal of the dead, and I was detailed to help carry the bodies from between the lines for burial. It was during the early afternoon, as my memory serves me. We found the bodies were swollen and black and recognition made only by peculiarity of clothing, articles or letters. Blankets were necessary owing to the advanced state of decomposition endangering dismemberment.

"We worked as rapidly as possible. When the gruesome task was nearly completed we were surprised by the Confederates suddenly shouting to us: 'Look out, Yanks, we're going to fire!' We were barely over our breastworks with the last body when volley after volley poured over our heads. We were at a loss to understand the undue haste of the enemy in resuming firing. Years after the event, I was informed by a comrade that the abrupt termination of the truce was caused by a captain of a Rhode Island Battery, supporting our line, and detected by the enemy while in the act of trying to place his guns in a more desirable position. This violation of the truce nearly cost some loss to our detail. It was the most gruesome work I ever did. The stench of it is in my nostrils, in fancy, whenever the incident is recalled.

"In the rear of our line at a distance of about four hundred to five hundred yards was a clear field elevated enough above our line to catch the rifle balls of the enemy. This danger zone covered considerable space, and several men were killed by stray balls. The chief surgeon of the regiment had occasion to send a fifer of our drum corps—musicians were always available for such details—to a hospital in the rear with a message. Jerry—I do not recall his surname—accomplished his trip and was making his way back over the above danger zone. The stray balls were falling about him, evidently to his confusion, and he lost his bearings. Dropping on all fours he crawled forward to a man whom he proceeded to shake as he called out, 'Where's the 58th?' Zip! came a bullet very close, and Jerry shook the man vigorously as he repeated, 'Where's the 58th?' Receiving no response he looked into the man's face and said: 'My heavens, the man's dead!' He sprang to his feet and

ran to the trench as fast as his fat legs could carry him. I was acting drum major at the time, and Jerry related to me his experience as soon as he could get his breath."

I hesitate to subscribe the Chaplain's signature, as the paper was not written for publication in this manner.

RETIRED.

The visit of the Pacific Fleet to Panama passed off without incident, and Rear Admiral Swinburne left there Dec. 22 to continue his cruise down the South American coast. In reporting his departure Admiral Swinburne announced that he would go direct to Talcahuano, Chile, without stopping at Callao, Peru. The Colorado was left behind to await the arrival next week of Capt. C. B. T. Moore, the ship's new commander, who will relieve Captain Underwood, who was recently sent to Mare Island ill. The Colorado will proceed at full speed when Captain Moore takes command. All the men of the eight cruisers were given shore liberty during the nine days the squadron was in the harbor of Panama. They were sent ashore in large detachments, piloted by non-commissioned officers, and every precaution was taken by the authorities to prevent a clash between the bluejackets and the rough element of Panama City. Admiral Swinburne reported Dec. 22 that an oiler on the California died of alcoholism and was buried at Panama.

The retirement of Engineer-in-Chief Barton was to have occurred Dec. 11, but was held up by Secretary Newberry until he could consider and decide the matter of consolidation of the Bureau of Equipment with the Bureau of Construction. Several promotions that would have followed Barton's retirement Dec. 11 took place Dec. 15 and 17, on retirement of Admirals Pillsbury and Emory. Promotions that took place Dec. 23 are as follows: Comdr. W. I. Chambers to be captain; Lieut. Comdr. Glennie Tarbox to be commander; Lieut. Arthur MacArthur to be lieutenant commander.

The following lines have been placed upon the bulletin board of the Army and Navy Club in honor of the late Admiral Coghlan, the club's vice-president:

The barge is at the gangway,
An officer mans each oar,
For the voyage of life is ended—
The Admiral goes ashore.

Ashore to the rest of the warrior,
Ashore from life's stormy sea,
Where the Captain of All the Navies
Will welcome him on the quay.

And we who knew him and loved him
Will miss the firm clasp of his hand,
The happy, friendly greeting,
The ringing tone of command.

Man the side in silence,
While the parting cannon roar;
A gallant gentleman leaves us—
The Admiral goes ashore.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Herbert L. Satterlee.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY VESSELS.

The following are the changes in the location of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Prairie, sailed Dec. 22 from San Juan for Havana, Cuba. Iris, arrived at Cavite, P.I., Dec. 22.
Wyoming, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 22.
Nero, arrived Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Dec. 22.
Hist, sailed Dec. 23 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West.
Rainbow, sailed from Manila for Zamboanga Dec. 24.
Buffalo, arrived at Bremerton Dec. 23.
Dubuque, sailed from Key West for Havana Dec. 23.
Lawrence and Goldsborough, arrived at San Pedro Dec. 23.
Tacoma, sailed from Guantanamo for Port au Prince Dec. 23.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate on Dec. 17, 1908.
Capt. William W. Kimball to be a rear admiral in the Navy from Dec. 17, 1908, vice Rear Admiral William H. Emory, retired.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from Sept. 18, 1908, to fill vacancies:

Gardner L. Caskey, John B. Rhodes, Philip G. Lauman, Arthur W. Frank, Albert C. Read, George H. Bowdrey, Ralph T. Hanson, Robert A. Theobald, Richard Hill, Fletcher C. Starr, William L. Beck, Alfred W. Brown, Jr., Frank Russell, Guy E. Baker.

John A. Monroe, William F. Newton, David A. Scott, Willis W. Bradley, Jr., David G. Copeland, Raymond A. Spruance, Calvin P. Page, Earle F. Johnson, Henry K. Hewitt, Felix X. Gygas, Guy E. Davis, Weyman P. Beehler, Lemuel M. Stevens, Warren C. Nixon, John W. V. Cummings, Charles R. Clark, Chester H. J. Keppeler, Charles A. Dunn, Frederick W. Milner, Charles G. Davy, Horace T. Dyer, Charles C. Gill, Augustus T. Beauregard.

Damon E. Cummings, Russell S. Crenshaw, Robert A. Burford, Jr., Warren G. Child, Herbert S. Babbitt, William H. Lee, Bryson Bruce, William P. Williamson, Randall Jacobs, Vaughn V. Woodward, Richard S. Edwards, Robert T. S. Lowell, Clyde R. Robinson, Richard T. Keiran, Ralph C. Needham, James B. Howell, Charles C. Slattery, John H. Hoover, Louis H. Maxfield, Raymond F. Frellsen, William H. Walsh, Alfred W. Atkins, Claude A. Jones, Harry Campbell, George W. Kenyon, Allan S. Farquhar, Lucien F. Kimball, Harold M. Bemis, John M. Schelling and Bert B. Taylor.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion in the Navy and Marine Corps sent to the Senate on Dec. 14, which appeared in our issue of Dec. 19, page 438, were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 17.

Navy Department, Washington, Dec. 12, 1908.

The following preliminary report of the Board on Tool Steel is published for the information of naval officers and employees: Sept. 26, 1908, the Secretary of the Navy approved the preliminary report of the Board on Tool Steel and the recommendation contained therein relative to the installation of an experimental tool-grinding and tool-dressing plant in annex to Building No. 25 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., said plant and experiments in question to be conducted in the department of construction and repair at that navy yard.

The Board reports upon the qualities desirable in tool steel and the necessary chemical composition to attain these qual-

ties; the shapes and sizes desired; the different proprietary brands and the reasons therefor in each case. The report concludes as follows:

"8. To sum up, the Board finds, first, that it is well worth while to make the experiment at one navy yard of a central tool-grinding and tool-dressing plant, designed to make cutting tools for all the shops of that yard. If successful, then the extension of the scheme to all navy yards, either by enlarging the established central plant, or by duplicating the same at each yard.

"9. That it is most desirable to have uniform standard qualities of tool steel for all navy yards.

"10. This uniformity can best be had by buying all tool steel for the Navy subject to specifications. The steel can then be distributed to the yards as required, if each yard is to have a tool-dressing and tool-grinding plant; or all made into tools at one yard and the tools distributed, if the alternative scheme of a central plant for all yards is adopted. The steel to be bought in large quantities, say enough for one year.

"11. The Board is also of the opinion that, in case the above method of purchase of tool steel does not meet with the Department's approval, uniformity of tool steel may also be had by carrying out at stated times, say once a year, competitive tests of well-known brands of tool steel, and awarding contract for the year's supply to the brand found to be most successful under all conditions of the test."

The report is signed by Capt. W. W. Parks, Commanders G. W. Deufel and Hilary P. Jones, Jr., and Naval Constructor Henry Williams.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 18.—Capt. S. Potts to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. M. Mayers detached Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.; to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment and observation.

Asst. Surg. F. H. Brooks detached Franklin; to Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.

Asst. Surg. O. V. Huffman to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Pymr. Clk. T. A. Henry appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Castine and 1st and 2d Submarine Flotillas.

DEC. 19.—Lieut. G. Whitlock detached Nebraska, and leave two months.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. W. Thompson to naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Pymr. Clk. W. C. Wood appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on board Missouri.

Note.—Chief Carp. W. F. Stevenson died at Canacao, P.I., Dec. 20, 1908.

DEC. 20.—SUNDAY.

DEC. 21.—Ensign J. M. Smalley detached Decatur; to command Barry.

Ensign E. R. Shipp detached command Fox; to command Rowan.

Midshipman E. R. Leonard detached Fox; to Rowan.

Chief Carp. J. Burke detached Indiana; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. G. S. Bingham when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to Buffalo.

Cable from Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Dated Dec. 21, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. S. V. Graham detached Washington; to Tennessee as engineer officer.

Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Robertson to Tennessee as executive officer.

Comdr. J. H. Glennon detached command Yorktown; to home.

Comdr. H. A. Field detached Tennessee; to command Yorktown.

DEC. 22.—No orders.

DEC. 23.—Engr. in Chief J. K. Barton transferred to retired list from Dec. 22, 1908, in conformity with provisions of section 1453 R.S. was detached from duty as the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Chief Carp. J. F. McCole retired from Dec. 12.

L. D. Smith has been appointed paymasters' clerk for duty naval station, Tutuila, sailing from San Francisco Jan. 15.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

DEC. 17.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. M. Green granted five days' sick leave.

Second Lieut. T. G. Crapster granted nine days' leave.

First Lieut. H. D. Hickley granted five days' leave en route to the Itasca.

DEC. 18.—Capt. J. E. Reinburg ordered to proceed to Washington, D.C., on official business.

Capt. of Engrs. H. C. Whitworth ordered to proceed to Chester, Pa., on official business.

DEC. 19.—First Lieut. of Engrs. Willits Pedrick granted eight days' leave.

Capt. P. H. Uberroth granted fifteen days' leave.

Second Lieut. C. H. Jones granted leave of absence with permission to leave San Juan, P.R., Jan. 20, 1909, and returning to leave New York city Feb. 6, 1909.

DEC. 21.—Second Lieut. A. H. Scally detached from the Snohomish and granted leave of absence on account of sickness until further orders.

DEC. 22.—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody relieved from so much of his duties as pertain to the Tahoma.

Capt. J. H. Quinan ordered to command the Tahoma.

First Lieut. Charles Satterlee detached from the Mackinac, and ordered to the Tahoma.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. R. B. Adams granted eighteen days' leave.

Second Lieut. R. R. Waesche granted eight days' leave.

New regulations have been issued from the Treasury Department governing the uniform for commissioned officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Revenue Cutter Service.

The revision of the regulations was considered by two special boards of commissioned officers of the line and engineer corps. They become effective Jan. 1, 1909, and all officers and men on the active list must be fully provided with the uniform prescribed, not later than March 31, 1909. The uniforms are less elaborate and fewer than of old. Some of the principal changes are the following:

The undress coat with the shoulder straps, previously a part of the uniform, has been discarded.

The band of gold lace worn on officers' full-dress caps will correspond with the gold lace on belts.

The corps and rank device prescribed for the collar of the service coat, of reduced size, will be embroidered on the shoulder knots. Officers' cap device is the same as formerly, except that it is larger, with the wings of the eagle raised.

The regulations contain a number of changes in the uniform of warrant officers and in rating badges of the enlisted force.

The chapeau and epaulets, heretofore worn by commissioned officers, have been abolished because of the opinion that they had ceased to be desirable as a part of the uniform of seagoing officers. In their place are adopted a full-dress cap and shoulder knots. These are to be worn with a full-dress frock coat with standing collar ornamented with gold lace.

The U.S. revenue cutter Apache, Captain Wild, has completed a cruise in Chesapeake Bay under her winter cruising orders, but on this scout found nothing to do in the line of assisting vessels in distress. On the voyage stops were made at all the principal ports on Chesapeake Bay and in Hampton Roads, and a few oyster vessels were looked over. The Apache only remained in port at Baltimore long enough to replenish her coal bunkers and to take on stores, and on Dec. 17 sailed on another cruise, which was to end at Baltimore Christmas eve. Capt. James M. Moore, who has been ordered to take command of the Apache, relieving Captain Wild, who is to be promoted to senior captain in the Revenue Cutter Service, will, it is stated, assume command of the ship about the first of the year. Captain Wild will be assigned to duty ashore.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston, Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf, San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet, At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. C. F. Howell, New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge, At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry, San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willis Pedrick, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry, San Francisco.

HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet, At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg, Arundel Cove, Md.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels, San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. Charles Satterlee, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. S. Cochran, New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, At Neah Bay, Wash.

MOWAH—Capt. S. M. Landry, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Norfolk, Va.

PALMICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake, Juneau, Alaska.

RUSH—1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner, Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Wilmington, N.C.

SENICA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis, En route to Pacific coast.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Port Townsend, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Uberroth, Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—1st Lieut. J. G. Ballinger, At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Hewison, Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, At Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Rockland, Me.

FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., Dec. 21, 1908.

At the reception in Omaha, given as a farewell to Gen. and Mrs. Morton and a welcome to Gen. and Mrs. Carter, this post was represented by Col. and Mrs. Glassford, Capt. and Mrs. Neasham, Capt. and Mrs. Oury, Captain Chandler, Lieutenant Leasure, Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell and Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Kennedy.

The post and the advantages of the Signal Corps as a career are well described in the Metropolitan Monthly Magazine for January, 1909.

Captain Holbrook, 12th Cav., now filling a detail as paymaster at Department Headquarters, with Mrs. Holbrook, was a caller at the post the past week. Mrs. Grife, of Los Vegas, N.M., is visiting Col. and Mrs. Glassford for a few days.

Lieut. P. W. Beck, of the Field Company of the Signal Corps, located at San Francisco, was a guest at luncheon with Col. and Mrs. Glassford. He is going East on leave. Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure left on the 15th for his new station at Fort Wood, N.Y.

Mrs. Glassford entertained the post Bridge Whist Club and had as one of the features an expert deliver a lecture on "art" to the ladies of the club. Mrs. Grimm, mother of the late Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, has left the post for her home in Cleveland, Ohio. She has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Oury since the funeral.

The Signal School, which is progressing along the lines of the greatest development of the Signal Corps private. The course of instruction is thorough and a daily return of the progress of each student is made, printed each month, so each can see the improvement made. Students who do not show aptitude for this particular branch are transferred to some other arm, and thus only the best men are retained in the Signal Corps.

Mrs. James S. Kennedy entertained the post Bridge Club on Tuesday afternoon. The members present were Mrs. Glassford, Mrs. Nesmith, Mrs. Oury, Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Louise Kennedy; guests from the city were Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Hornbrook, Miss Galbraith and Miss Eastman. The prize was won by Mrs. Nesmith. Mrs. Glassford was the guest on Friday afternoon at a luncheon given at the Omaha Club in honor of Mrs. William Jennings Bryan and Mrs. Sheldon, wife of Governor Sheldon. Miss Louise Kennedy was the guest over night of Miss Gilmore at the Rome hotel. Captain Chandler entertained informally Friday evening for Miss Gilmore of Omaha, Miss Polleys of St. Paul, and Miss O'Rourke of Los Angeles, Miss Louise Kennedy and Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell of the post, and Mr. Paul Beaton of Omaha.

Horseback exercise will be very popular if the weather remains pleasant. Mr. Haskell has purchased the riding horse of Lieutenant Leasure, and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Oury and Miss Kennedy have their own mounts and have lately been scouring the country, hunting out the good roads. These ladies are independent of the officers and, in equestrian parlance, have been "going it alone," all being experienced equestriennes.

J. S. K.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Dec. 21, 1908.

Mission services were held last night by the Rev. Father Frederick Eberschweiler, of Havre, Montana, who braved the blizzard and drove to the post. He was entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Kumpf, celebrating mass and hearing confessions this morning. The father has been a Jesuit for over half a century, twenty years of his life being devoted to mission work in this far-away state. He is always welcomed by all at the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Mitchell, 2d Inf., entertained at dinner Sunday evening in honor of Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf., the commanding officer, who was to leave the next morning on a month's leave, which he will spend with Mrs. Shuttleworth at their winter home in Florida. Covers were laid for the eight, and the affair was one of the most charming of the season. Capt. George D. Freeman, Jr., is in command of the post during the absence of Captain Shuttleworth.

Christmas greens came in from the mountains on Saturday in abundance. Parties were sent out several days ago from Cos. I and M, 2d Inf., returning with wagons loaded with evergreens, holly and trees for the children.

Capt. and Mrs. Freeman entertained the Bridge Club Thursday evening. After the games a delicious luncheon was served.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Dec. 22, 1908.

Wednesday evening, Captain Goodfellow and Lieutenant Glassburn were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott. Col. John R. Williams and his adjutant, Capt. Leonard Waldron, attended Governor Lea's reception in Wilmington Wednesday evening. Some of the post people took advantage of the evening trip of the Steamer General Howe and made up a theater party, followed by a supper in Wilmington. The party consisted of Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Stockton, Miss Marian Stockton, Lieutenants Fulton, Eglin and Roscoe.

Capt. and Mrs. Waldron entertained informally Thursday evening for Colonel Williams's niece. Miss Marian Stockton returned on Thursday to her home in Philadelphia. Lieutenant Roscoe left Monday morning for the Philippines. His stay here was so short that his family had not yet joined him. Mrs. Fulton, who has been spending some time in Portsmouth, Va., arrived home Monday evening. Mr. William Campbell is spending his holiday vacation with

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 22, 1908.

The Academic Board are making out the merit roll of the second section of the class of 1907, which was graduated in February. About eight were found deficient in certain studies. About the same number of the first section were also found below the required standard. All will, however, be allowed a re-examination.

Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, bandmaster at the Naval Academy, who was injured by a fall through a trap door at the Naval Academy chapel about a week ago, is able to be out again.

The Navy Department has called upon Capt. Charles J. Badger, Superintendent, for a report as to the amount and character of the physical culture work done by the midshipmen.

Midshipman Samuel K. Day has obtained the highest figure in the strength tests, conducted under an entirely new system. As there is no basis of comparison with the old system, Midshipman Archibald H. Douglas, captain of the football team of 1907, has a permanent record, having stood at the head of all then tested by the old method.

The midshipmen of the class of 1911 have elected Roger W. Paine editor-in-chief of the Lucky Bag, the annual publication issued by the first class. Mr. Paine is from the District of Columbia.

At the officers' hop Saturday night Mrs. Preston, wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Preston, received with Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Brittain. The hop was a very large one.

The marine barracks Naval Academy, was the end of a long journey from the Philippines, of 17,000 miles, completed by a detachment of marines who arrived here for duty. The detail comprises three officers and one hundred men, under command of Capt. John N. Wright. The other officers are Captain Macker Babb and Lieut. Eli T. Fryer.

Capt. Charles J. Badger, who has been for the past two weeks at Atlantic City with his wife, who was there for her health, has returned to the Naval Academy.

The Naval Academy basketball team won a splendidly contested game against Georgetown Saturday afternoon, the score being 33 to 32. The Academy team exhibited the finest kind of sportsmanship when it looked as if it meant the loss of the game. Within about five minutes of the close of the game the Navy team refused to insist upon the imposition of the penalty against Rice, captain of the visiting team, who had committed five fouls and had been disqualified. At that time the visitors were three points ahead. Rice declared that the fouls had been unintentional, as undoubtedly they were. It was immeasurably more to the credit of the Navy team that it won under the circumstances, for it conceded its clear rights when the game was at its worst for them and yet won by as fine a rally as has been seen in any line of sport.

The game started at tremendous pace, first Wenzel for the Navy, and then Schlosser for Georgetown, scoring field goals within a minute of the opening. The half ended nineteen in favor of the Navy. The lineup and summary:

	Position.	Georgetown.
Wenzel	Forward	Schlosser
Wilson	Forward	Kingsley, Downey,
Douglas, Jacobs	Center	Rice (e.)
Bunkley (c.)	Guard	G. Colliflower
Wills	Guard	J. Colliflower

Referee, Mr. Foster, U. of Pa.; goals from the field: Naval Academy, Wilson 6, Wenzel 5, Douglas 2; Georgetown, Schlosser 5, J. Colliflower 5, G. Colliflower 2, Rice 2, Downey; goals from fouls: Naval Academy, Wilson 7; Georgetown, Rice 2; time of halves, twenty minutes.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1908.

About fifty cadets and the young ladies of the post spent a delightful afternoon as the guests of Mrs. Larned at a football tea last Friday afternoon. The cadet guests represented the football men of the Academy, members of the team or associated with football interests. The attractive quarters of Colonel Larned were tastefully decorated with various football insignia and Christmas greens. Miss Larned, who had just returned from the Cathedral School at Washington to pass the Christmas holidays with her parents, assisted in receiving.

Colonel Larned responded very happily to the toast "The Military Academy" at the annual dinner of the West Point Army mess, which was served at the club on Thursday evening. By request the Colonel's speech will be published in pamphlet form that it may be preserved as a souvenir by those present. General McCook was among guests from a distance. Among other speakers were: Lieut. Col. R. L. Howe, responding to the toast, "The Army"; Lieut. F. W. Manley to "The Ladies"; "Knocks and Knockers," Lieut. J. E. Bell; "Follies of 1908," Capt. J. W. Beacham.

On Wednesday evening a basketball team, composed of officers, tried conclusions with the team from the Young Men's Christian Association of Yonkers, a victory for the visitors by a score of 18-10. Lieutenants Stillwell, Fenton, Glassford, Bell and Mr. Merrill Scott composed the home team. Lieutenant Alley was substituted for Lieutenant Bell in the second round.

Lieut. Col. B. W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., father of Cadets B. C. and W. K. Dunn, of the second class, addressed the members of the first class and the officers of the post on the subject "High Explosives" last Thursday. A paper on "The Turkish Revolt" was read by Mrs. Frazier at the meeting of the Reading Club last Thursday. Hon. C. B. Landis, of Indiana, whose son, Cadet John F. Landis, is a member of the second class, has been spending a few days at the hotel.

The cadet basketball team defeated the Fordham five here last Saturday by the score of 45-28. The teams lined up as follows:

West Point.	Position.	Fordham.
Devers, Lantz	Forward	Mahoney
Milliken, Conard	Forward	Walsh
Beardslee, Surles	Center	White
Arnold	Guard	Sicken
Catron, Fox	Guard	McCarthy

Goals, Devers 2, Milliken 3, Conard 2, Beardslee 5, Catron 2, Mahoney 5, White 3, Sicken 4, McCarthy 2; goals from foul lines, Beardslee 2, Arnold 1; referee, Lieutenant Stillwell. Devers was the star West Point player, shooting nine goals. The next game will be Jan. 9, with Columbia.

At the second indoor concert in Memorial hall last Saturday evening Musician Benedict Leimer held the audience spell-bound by his excellent rendering of a cello solo. Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale University, preached last Sunday in Memorial hall. Chaplain Travers delivered the third of the series of stereopticon lectures in the Cadet Chapel Sunday evening.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., Dec. 21, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. Gohm entertained with a bowling party on the gymnasium alleys last Tuesday evening, after which the officers and ladies adjourned to Captain Gohn's quarters for a delicious spread. The prizes for high scores were won by Lieutenant Michaelis and Mrs. G. E. Ball. Those present were: Col. and Mrs. Gardener, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis, Lieut. and Mrs. Shean, Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Miss Johnston, Captain Bundel and Lieutenant Drury, Brown, Fooks, Shallenberger, Smith, Short and Nulsen.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Major B. B. Buck, of this regiment, now on duty at the War College, and Miss Long, which will take place at the home of Miss Long's parents in Baird, Miss., Dec. 30.

Lieut. R. J. West, recently promoted to this regiment, ar-

rived here last Wednesday and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes. Captain Crimmins is in receipt of news that the condition of Mrs. Crimmins, who is in New York at the former's father's home, is somewhat improved, though it will be some time before she will be able to return to this post. Mrs. McMillan entertained with small tea Friday afternoon.

Major and Mrs. Johnston have their son with them for the holiday vacation. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes and Lieutenant West were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ball Thursday night. Major J. G. Galbraith, I.G. Dept., and Mrs. Galbraith were visitors Sunday. Garrison people attending the theaters in Omaha last week were: Capt. and Mrs. Guyer, Captains Bundel and Ridenour, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Lieutenants Smith, Drury, Shallenberger, McCune and Miss Hass. Miss Wilcox, of Brookings, S.D., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Guyer last week. Mrs. Gunn entertained several of the bachelors and a group of young ladies from Omaha at an afternoon tea Sunday.

Captain Crimmins is the proud possessor of a live coyote, which he received from up-state last week and with which he expects to attract and trap some of these animals, which are most unwelcome visitors to the neighboring farms. Lieutenant West leaves Wednesday for Leavenworth to join Mrs. West, who is there with her parents for the holidays, after which they will return to this post and will occupy the quarters formerly used by Lieut. Sydney Smith.

The military reception and ball tendered to Generals Carter and Morton at the Rome Hotel last Monday was a grand success and was attended by Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Major and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Van Dusen, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Mrs. E. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Guyer, Captain Spearfish, S.D., Capt. and Mrs. Craig gave a charming informal dinner party Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Horace D. Bloembergh and Major Harris.

Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson was buried here Saturday with full military honors. All business at the post was suspended during the time of the funeral. Mrs. Hemingway arrived Sunday from Louisville, Ky., for an extended visit with her cousin, Mrs. Jackson.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. J. West and children arrived Monday evening from the Philippines to be the guests of Mrs. West's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Parmelee. They will be stationed at Fort Crook, Neb., Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Webster and children returned Sunday from a visit with Major and Mrs. John H. Rice in Washington, D.C., and are again the guests of Mrs. Webster's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fenn. On their return to their station at Monterey, Cal., they will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Fenn. Capt. L. J. Parker, 12th Cav., and J. A. Woodruff, O.E., from this post, and Lieut. J. C. Pegram, 12th Cav., from Fort Riley, were the guests of the Kansas City Country Club on Dec. 12, and rode in the weekly drag hunt.

Mrs. Thomas Slavens entertained at bridge Wednesday afternoon for Mrs. Ben Cravens, of Fort Smith, Ark.; twenty-eight guests were welcomed by Mrs. Slavens, Mrs. Cravens, and Mrs. William Nichols. Refreshments were served later and the table was presided over by Mrs. Frederick Funston, and Mrs. Elmer W. Clark. Mrs. Slavens was further assisted by Mrs. R. B. Wood, Mrs. A. Aloë, Mrs. Frederick Munson and Miss Margery Wood. Captain T. P. O'Keefe, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, of the city. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Evans, of the Roosevelt, in Kansas City, Mo., entertained at dinner, Friday evening, Capt. A. W. Morse, Lieut. J. T. Chambers and Lieutenant Atkinson, of Fort Leavenworth; Miss Kate Chambers, who is the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Chambers; and the Misses Mason, of Platt City.

Mrs. F. J. Leavitt and Mrs. D. Gilpin entertained with a very charming dinner Friday evening at the home of the former, in compliment to Mrs. Lyon, wife of Captain Lyon, 25th Inf., who has recently returned from the Philippines. Mrs. T. O. Murphy was hostess at a bridge party Friday afternoon given for forty guests. The house decorations were in red, and the prizes were given to Mrs. Ezekiel Williams and Mrs. George Mitchell. Mrs. Murphy had the assistance of Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mrs. Marie L. Snyder and Mrs. J. F. Graham. Captain H. Percy Silver and Mr. Harold Young entertained with a house party for the hop at Pope hall on Friday evening, their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Field, Miss Emily Keith, Miss Helen Hill and Miss Linzinski. Mrs. Alonso Gray gave a beautiful luncheon Wednesday, complimentary to Mrs. Benjamin Chiver and Mrs. Parham. The table decorations were pink roses. Mrs. Gray's hospitality was extended to Mrs. Frederick Funston, Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Mrs. William Nichols, Mrs. Roger Black, Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Kerwin.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., left Wednesday for New York, to be absent a month and attend the International Athletic Association in New York city, Jan. 2.

Twenty-eight polo ponies have been received here.

Capt. J. M. Palmer, 15th Inf., has left for a brief visit in Chicago. Major J. B. Irwin, I.G., left for Omaha, Neb., Saturday to attend the ball complimentary to General Morton. Captain Gordon, 18th Inf., arrived Tuesday from the Philippines to take the examination for promotion.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., Dec. 22, 1908.

A very pretty reception and dance was given by the officers and ladies of Fort Warren, in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Samuel Allen and Miss Ethel Allen, Thursday evening, Dec. 17. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Ethel Allen, Capt. and Mrs. William Forse, Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stevens, Miss Fannie Lee Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle, Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer and Lieut. Allen Kimberly, adjutant, who presented the guests. Col. R. H. Patterson and Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart came from Fort Banks; from Fort Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Gillespie, Captain Yost and Lieutenant Gallup; those from Fort Revere were Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long, Miss Marie Long, Major and Mrs. William C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Guillmet, Mr. and Mrs. Sterns, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark, Lieut. E. R. Norton and Dr. Tyler; and from Fort Andrews, Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, Mr. Henry Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lomax, Lieutenant Lyon, Pierce and Peck. A party also came from the navy yard; among them were Miss Ames, Mrs. Williams, Miss Swift, Miss Madeleine Swift, Miss Heard, Lieutenants Dyer and Moses, U.S.M.C., Constructor Gawne and Paymaster Auld, U.S.N., and Messrs. Russell, Rapley and Ladd, of Harvard.

The hall, which is the best in the harbor for dancing, was artistically decorated with flags, bunting, and Christmas greens; the Fort Banks band, always good, played more beautifully than ever before. Delicous refreshments were served and dancing continued until one o'clock.

The harbor will be much depleted during the Christmas holidays. Lieut. George M. Morrow left Fort Banks on Friday, the 18th, for his home in Birmingham, Ala., on a twenty days' leave. Lieut. Earl Biscoe, of Fort Banks, left the same day for his home in Washington, D.C., for fifteen days. Lieut. Allen Kimberly, of Fort Warren, left on Tuesday for his home at Fort Monroe, Va., to be gone ten days. Capt. and Mrs. William Forse also left Fort Warren on the 22d for a ten days' visit at Madison Barracks, N.Y. Mrs. Luke B. Peck has gone to her home in New York for the holidays,

and expects to be joined by Dr. Peck at New Year's. Dr. Stockard, of Fort Revere, is on a month's leave; his place is taken for that time by Dr. Tyler, of Fort Adams. Miss Fannie Lee Stevens arrived Dec. 16 to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stevens, of Fort Warren. Mrs. Samuel Allen, of Fort Warren left on Wednesday for West Point to spend Christmas with her son, Cadet Terry Allen.

Col. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Ethel Allen entertained at a charming little dinner Saturday evening, the 19th; the guests were Miss Fannie Lee Stevens, Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, Lieut. Allen Kimberly and Lieut. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle. Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stevens were the guests at supper of Col. and Mrs. Allen. Capt. and Mrs. William Forse and Master William Forse were entertained before their departure at dinner Monday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle and at luncheon on Tuesday by Col. and Mrs. Allen.

Mr. Charles Marvin, of St. Paul, Minn., has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Harris, at Fort Andrews. Lieutenant Harris left on the 18th to spend a twenty-day leave with his parents in Texas. Miss Margaret Skillings and Miss Daisy Dyer were the guests of Mrs. William Forse at Fort Warren for the reception and dance.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 21, 1908.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Loaring Clark, of St. Louis, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Symmonds at supper Sunday evening. Capt. Clarence G. Bunker was the guest at dinner Sunday of Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walkie. Major Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, left on Sunday morning for Washington. Capt. Francis J. McConnell was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert, of St. Louis, at a theater party given in honor of their guest, Mrs. Albert Goodrich. A delightful supper followed at Faust's.

Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Musgrave gave a charming chafing-dish party Sunday evening. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer. Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty returned on Thursday morning from a week's leave, spent in Washington. Miss Blanche Turner was the hostess of an informal tea Wednesday afternoon to meet Miss Marion Dorst and Miss Delphine McMenamy, of St. Louis. Capt. Francis J. McConnell gave a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Lieutenant Commander Watson, U.S.N., now on recruiting duty in St. Louis, and Mr. Savage Bates.

Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton, 13th Inf., now on leave from Fort Leavenworth, arrived on Tuesday to be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker. In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Compton, Capt. and Mrs. Parker gave a delightful card party, bridge and five hundred. Mrs. Junius C. Gregory winning a silver picture frame, Dr. Leach an electric night lantern, Miss Walkie a set of silver bodkins and Capt. John T. Geary a pen knife. To Mrs. Musgrave and Captain Brewer were awarded the "boobies." Lieut. and Mrs. Compton were guests on Friday of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Snowden, of Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis. Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, accompanied by Miss Harriet Bradley, left on Thursday for Annapolis to spend Christmas with Midshipman Follette Bradley, who is a second class man. Capt. and Mrs. Parker gave a theater party Wednesday night, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Compton, to see Hattie Williams in "Fluffy Ruffles." A delightful supper followed at the Southern. Dr. Leach entertained Capt. and Mrs. Brewer at dinner at the Missouri Athletic Club and them to see "Fluffy Ruffles."

Mrs. W. Baldwin left on Thursday for her home, New York, after a very pleasant visit of several weeks to Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley. Capt. Robert N. Winn left on Tuesday on a hunting leave, to be spent in Alabama. Capt. Ola W. Bell went on a hunting leave this week. Much regret is felt over the recent order which transfers to other stations Captains Geary, Bunker, Parker and Lieutenant Musgrave. Notwithstanding the closest secrecy was observed, it became known that the balloon Yankee, piloted by H. E. Honeywell, made an ascent Saturday; leaving St. Louis, it traveled forty miles to Baldwin, Ill., where it landed safely. Those who made the trip were Albert Bond Lambert, Talton T. Francis, G. H. Walker, of St. Louis, and Capt. Francis J. McConnell, 11th Inf. Major William F. Lewis, Med. Dept., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory Thursday, en route from Fort Sill to Fort Thomas, Ky. Thursday night Capt. and Mrs. Gregory gave a charming dinner, followed by a musical; among those present were: Miss Brewer, Dr. Cady, of St. Louis, and Major Lewis. Capt. and Mrs. Parker entertained delightfully at dinner Thursday night in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Compton; among those present were: Miss Walkie and Captain Bunker. Lieut. and Mrs. Compton left on Saturday for their station, Fort Leavenworth.

Skating was enjoyed in the post mess hall Friday evening after the usual concert. The depot band furnished the music. Captain Bunker entertained informally at supper after the skating for Miss Elizabeth Getty, Miss Margaret Helms, Miss Walkie, Captain Turner and Dr. Leach.

SAN JUAN.

San Juan, P.R., Dec. 15, 1908.

The torpedo planters Armistead and Ringgold, commanded by Capt. F. K. Ferguson and Lieut. C. L. Corbin, respectively, arrived in this port on Dec. 8. Col. Webb C. Hayes is a passenger on the Armistead, en route to Santiago de Cuba, on business connected with improvements of the battlefields near that city. Thursday evening Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson entertained most delightfully in honor of these officers and of Major W. M. Morrow, the new major of the Porto Rico Regiment, with a reception and dance, which was attended by all of San Juan's most prominent people, civilian and military. Casa Blanca was a bower of tropical foliage and flowers, and the rose-shaded lights, in combination with the beautiful toilettes of the ladies, made a charming picture. The large, airy ball room on the second floor, and the excellent music of the regimental band, stationed in the balcony, made dancing a thing long to be remembered. The punch bowl was presided over by Mrs. J. M. Field, who wore a most becoming gown of black lace over cream. Of the many entertainments given at Casa Blanca, during the past eight months, this was voted by all present to be the most enjoyable.

Col. R. H. Wilson caused a golf links to be laid out on the El Morro parade last April, and the game has grown to be very popular with the San Juanites; some of the ladies even become most excellent players under the instruction of Major Morrow, the champion of Porto Rico. The links comprise nine holes, with drives ranging from 115 to 440 yards, and total circuit of 2,150 yards. Two holes are located in the moat of the ancient Castillo del Morro, from whose battlements four centuries look down on the players as they are trying to drive the elusive little white ball above the lofty counterscarp. This noble game is fast becoming the most attractive feature of life in our little island; among the most ardent golfers are Attorney General Hoyt, Commissioners Grahame and Dexter and others of the Insular Government; Dr. Huntington and Paymaster Robnett, of the Navy; Colonel Wilson, Major Morrow, Captains Field, Taulbee and Townsend and Lieutenant Parra, of the Army; Messrs. Welty and Bruce and many others. The links are crowded nearly every afternoon, and all find the game a most entertaining and beneficial exercise—just what we need to keep us in good health here in the tropics.

On the 9th, a meeting of the officers was held to make arrangements for a series of hops to be given during the coming season. After a full discussion of the matter it was decided to give one hop each month, alternately at the Ballaja Barracks, and Fort San Cristobal. The first hop will be given at the barracks on the 23d, and invitations to it will be extended by a committee consisting of Major Ashford, Major Morrow, Captain Field, Captain Angel and Lieutenant Parra. As the facilities are excellent, there is every prospect that these hops will be greatly enjoyed.

The Swedish man-of-war *Fylgia* will arrive in this port about March 8, for a week's stay, and we are all brushing

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up our Swedish, as the choice American-Spanish that we all use will probably not be understood by our guests.

The children of the garrison have received invitations to attend a party to be given by Miss Dorothy Townshend, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Townshend, next Saturday, in honor of her fourth birthday. Mrs. Laurence Angel and her little son have returned from a month's stay in the mountains, much improved in health. Miss Fannie Field entertained at a bridge and euchre party last week; the prizes were won by Miss Welty and Mrs. Wilson.

Major Morrow and Captain Wood entertained Col. and Mrs. Wilson and Miss Chaffin at dinner at the Union Club last Sunday evening, after which the party attended the circus. The arrival of a circus in San Juan has caused a great deal of enjoyment to the post people, particularly to Major Morrow and Captain Wood, who have been untiring in giving delightful circus parties.

We all regret to hear that Mrs. McFarland, wife of Major Monroe McFarland, stationed at Cayey, is quite ill with dengue fever.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 17, 1908.

The following were the winners of the athletic meet held at Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 17:

One hundred-yard dash: Corporal Hinkle, Troop K, 7th Cav.; time, twelve seconds.

Running broad jump: Corporal Hinkle, Troop K, 7th Cav.; distance, seventeen feet ten and one-half inches.

Eight hundred and eighty-yard run: Private Pratt, Battery C, 6th F.A.; time, two minutes thirty-three seconds.

Running high jump: Corporal Carhart, Battery D, 6th F.A.; height, four feet eight inches.

Relay race: 1st Squadron, 7th Cav.

Mounted wrestling: 1st Battalion, 6th F.A.

Tug-of-war: 2d Battalion, 6th F.A.

Tent pegging: 1st Battalion, 6th F.A.; score, 27.

Summary of points: 1st Battalion, 6th F.A., 24; 2d Battalion, 6th F.A., and 3d Squadron, 7th Cav., each 17; 1st Squadron, 7th Cav., 7; 2d Squadron, 7th Cav., 5. Winning organization: 1st Battalion, 6th F.A.

Football game: 7th Cavalry versus 6th Field Artillery; won by 6th Field Artillery—score, 5-0.

The committee in charge of the meet were: Major P. C. March, 6th F.A.; Lieut. J. W. Riley, 6th F.A., and 2d Lieut. John K. Herr, 7th Cav.

The officials of the games were:

Referee: Major Peyton C. March, 6th F.A.

Referee assistants: 1st Lieut. James W. Riley, 6th F.A., and 2d Lieut. John K. Herr, 7th Cav.

Marshal: Major William C. Nicholson, 7th Cav.

Clerk of course: 1st Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th Cav.

Judges: Lieut. Col. John F. Guiffoyle, 7th Cav.; Major John E. McMahon, 6th F.A., and Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav.

Starter: Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, 6th F.A.

Time-keepers: 1st Lieut. Cortland Parker, 6th F.A.; 2d Lieut. Innis P. Swift, 12th Cav., and 2d Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, 7th Cav.

Announcer: 1st Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav.

Official measurers: Squadron Sergt. Major Napier, 7th Cav., and Battalion Sergt. Major Hertzog, 6th F.A.

The officials in the football game were: Referee, Capt. Cameron, 4th Cav.; umpire, Lieut. Gruber, 5th F.A.; field judge, Lieut. Pope, 2d Cav.; head linesman, Lieut. Danford, 3d F.A.; linesmen, Sergt. Major Powers, 7th Cav., and Sergt. Major Conless, 6th F.A.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 12, 1908.

Among the recent arrivals are: Capt. and Mrs. Upton, Captain Jordan, Chaplain Casey, all 1st Infantry; Lieutenant Budd, 1st Inf., and brother; Lieutenant True, 1st Inf., all of whom have been on leave. Captain King, 1st Inf., accompanied by Mrs. King, has returned from detached service at Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenants Parks, Watkins and Coiner, C.E., Lieutenant Pruden, 1st Inf., and Lieutenant Hayden, 3d Inf., have arrived here from detached service on mapping tour. Lieutenant Tyndall, 4th F.A., has returned from Fort Riley, where he has been standing examination for promotion. Lieutenant Ulti, 1st Inf., left here Dec. 1, on a three months' leave. Lieutenant Gilmore, 4th F.A., recently aide to General Carter, has arrived, accompanied by his wife, for duty with Battery A, 4th Field Art. Mrs. Dyer, wife of Colonel Dyer, 4th F.A., has returned home after an extended visit.

Friday, Dec. 4, a children's dance was given by the hop committee of the post, and was well attended by the younger set. Mrs. George B. Davis entertained after the hop. Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6, Mrs. Tupper entertained friends at tea. Those present were Mrs. Game, Misses Baxter and Hutton, Lieutenants Barrows and Whitley.

Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruttencutter gave a pink tea which was greatly enjoyed. Those present were Misses Hutton and Baxter, Lieutenants Nowlan, Tyndall, Barrows and Smith. Lieutenants Barrows and Whitley gave a matinee and theater party Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 11, at Portland, Ore. The party had dinner at the Hofbrau.

One of the series of fall and winter hops was given Friday evening, Dec. 11. Those in attendance were Major Noble, Capt. and Mrs. Janda, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Game, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Watkins, Miss Morrison and Miss Worden, of Portland, Miss Hutton, of Detroit, and Miss Baxter; Lieutenants Nowlan, Harris, Malone, Earle, Fulton, Barrows, Smith, Whitley and McBride.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 19, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Myer, 11th Inf., are enjoying meeting many of their former friends here, who have served with them in other posts. Mrs. Albert L. Meyer is entertaining a great deal for them. General Myer and Colonel Clem went to Leon Springs to examine the water supply with a view of enlarging it for next year's maneuvers. General Carey, the father of Captain Carey, is visiting his son. Mrs. Lawrence Fleming has returned to Fort Sam Houston.

Col. Lotus Niles gave a dinner followed by a theater party, in honor of Mrs. and Miss Adams, of Montana, who are his guests. Other guests were Mrs. Higgins, Miss Rowell, Miss Warren, Capt. Irving J. Carr, Captain Austin, and Lieut. G. R. Simpson. Capt. and Mrs. F. R. Brown entertained with a dinner for their guest, Mrs. McDougall, of California, Miss Woodward, Misses Burbank, Misses Clarke, Miss Bagg, Miss Bessie Woodward, Miss Gerard, Miss Donohue, Major Cotter, Captain Nicklin, Lieutenants Buckner, Hollingsworth, Smith, Johnson, Nelson, Simpson, Tucker, Chaney, Shiverick, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Carey I. Crockett, Mrs. J. McDougal.

Major Cotter, Captain Kinney and Captain Doyle are at Fort Clarke on court-martial duty. Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Doyle accompanied them.

Miss Elsa Budd was hostess at an elaborate Mexican supper Friday evening at a local cafe. The room was decorated in typical Mexican style. The place cards were ornamented in feathers of Mexican birds. Little silk Mexican flags were all the plate favors. A complete Mexican supper with all the accompaniments was served. Those present were Col. and Mrs. W. C. Butler, Mrs. Burbank, Mrs. Higgins, Captain Budd, Misses Burbank, Rowell, Helen and Marion Clark, Woodward, Terrell, Donohue, McDougal, Warren, Smith, Adams, Romer, Johnson, Captain McCoy, Capt. M. E. Locke, Col. Lotus Niles, Captain Carr, Lieutenants Buckner, Johnson, Chaney, Hollingsworth, Hughes, Simpson, Tucker, Nelson, Noland, Worthington, Kollock, Brownlee, Bartlett, Mr. Mueggebach and Mr. Cresson and the hostess. All attended the hop after-

ward. Miss Helen and Marion Clarke entertained at dinner at the arsenal for Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Captain Locke and others. Mrs. Bundy entertained the five hundred card club on Wednesday at a luncheon. Miss Budd entertained the Girls' Card Club Monday afternoon; Miss Woodward won first prize.

The Misses Clarke gave a beautiful card party at the arsenal Tuesday afternoon in honor of Misses Terhune and Donohue. About fifty guests were present. Miss Burbank won first prize, Miss Wynne the second, and the guests received souvenirs of the occasion. Mrs. Bullis entertained the Lower Post Card Club this week. Mrs. Shepard entertained the Friday Bridge Club last week. Capt. and Mrs. Taylor entertained at a bridge supper last Sunday.

Gen. Peter D. Vroom, retired, has returned to San Antonio for the winter. Mrs. Runkle is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bash, for the winter. Colonel Towne, retired, has returned to San Antonio, after a visit to relatives in New York and other places. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Lewis returned this week from their bridal tour.

Mrs. R. H. Hearn entertained with a pretty reception in honor of the Misses Martha and Elizabeth Woodward, of Atlanta, Ga. The house was prettily decorated in flowers and palms. The 9th Infantry band played during the evening. Many officers and their wives and ladies from the city attended. Mrs. Reuben Smith and Mrs. Frederick Brown, presided in the dining room. Miss Budd, Miss Edith Burbank, Miss McDougall and Miss Elise Burbank dispensed lunch.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 16, 1908.

The 8th Cavalry Comedy Company on Nov. 30 gave its first performance of the season in the well appointed gymnasium at this post, and entertained a large audience of officers and enlisted men. The play given was Hawes T. Cravens's two-act comedy-drama entitled "The Chimney Corner," and was neatly staged and was most effective. One of the features of the evening was the display for the first time of the new drop curtain, which was specially painted by Sosman and Landis, the scenic artists of Chicago. The new curtain shows the regimental coat of arms on a heavy drapery and is very handsome.

Cast of characters: Solomon Proby, age 91, Sergt. 1st Class A. S. Donnan; Peter Proby, age 60, Sergt. Major C. H. Whitehurst; John Proby, age 25, Sergt. J. J. Gallagher; Mr. Charles Chetty (a lawyer), Squadron Sergt. Major H. C. Kaefring; Sifter (a detective), Sergt. A. Metze; Mrs. Patty Proby (Peter's wife), Mrs. C. H. Whitehurst; Grace Emory, Mrs. J. J. Gallagher.

The play was admirably given and reflected great credit on the stage manager, Major C. H. Whitehurst, who also originated the idea of the regimental curtain. He was ably assisted in the difficult part of "Mrs. Proby" by Mrs. Whitehurst, and both received considerable applause for the many fine scenes. Mrs. Gallagher was a charming "Grace" and brought down the house in her challenge to the "villain" of the day. Sergt. A. S. Donnan gave a most artistic touch to the difficult role of the very aged "Solomon," while Sergeant Major Kaefring and Sergeant Gallagher received a most cordial reception for the excellent work done by them.

The 8th Cavalry orchestra, under Chief Musician William Brinsmead, furnished a fine program, and the incidental music for the play. The proceeds of the entertainment were turned over to the 8th Cavalry Branch of the Army Relief Society.

SEATTLE NOTES.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 17, 1908.

On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 15, Mrs. Gallagher, wife of Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Comsy. Dept., was hostess of a bridge and tea at her residence, 505 Harvard avenue, Seattle. There were nine tables of bridge. Mrs. John C. Eden won the first prize and Mrs. Dudley Burchard second. A number of additional guests were invited to tea after the game and Mrs. Maurice McMicken and Mrs. Manley B. Haynes presided in the dining room, later relieved by Mrs. Frederick Bausman and Mrs. Thomas Burke. Mrs. Charles Kutz and Miss Ada Hanford also assisted with tea. The whole house was decorated with scarlet poinsettias and red carnations. Major and Mrs. Gallagher are recent arrivals in Seattle, but have already won many friends and acquaintances.

The cableship Burnside is in Seattle harbor, where she will remain until spring. Capt. H. W. Stamford, Signal Corps, is commanding the Burnside and his friends here are glad to welcome him.

The 3d Infantry has been in this department for five years and has made many friends, and their departure next year for the Philippines will leave many sad hearts in Seattle. The Seattle Post Intelligencer in commenting on the proposed move says: "The change moves from the state a group of officers who have become well known in the northwest."

The following officers are in Seattle as witnesses before the United States Court: Capt. Russell P. Reeder, C.A.C.; Lieut. E. H. Porter, M.R.C.; Lieut. O. C. Burt, C.A.C.; Capt. M. C. Buckley and Dr. J. R. Harris. Captain Reeder has been appointed judge advocate to represent the United States in the trial.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Dec. 13, 1908.

Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 2d Inf., returned to-day from a two months' leave spent in Washington and his home in Louisiana. Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Woodbury, Med. Corps, entertained the Card Club Tuesday evening. Miss Fay Haughton, who has been visiting her sister, the wife of Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf., left to-day for her home in Mississippis.

Telegraphic requests for information as to how many unassigned recruits can be accommodated here in addition to the regular garrison by fitting up vacant barracks, cause the belief that more troops will be sent here on the evacuation of Cuba. This post has ample stables, and it is presumed in some quarters that a squadron of Cavalry is to be sent here to increase the present garrison, the 3d Battalion of the 2d Infantry.

Pvt. Sterling A. Jeffers, Co. M, 2d Inf., was yesterday turned over to the Sheriff of Scott county, Tennessee, charged with the murder of a companion while in his home town in that state on furlough last summer. The man lived more than two months after he was shot. Jeffers returned from furlough, and notwithstanding the fact that he knew he was charged with murder, made no attempt to abscond. It is claimed that the shooting was accidental and the enlisted men of the garrison have raised a fund of several hundred dollars to be used in his defense before the civil courts of Tennessee.

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NOTES FROM CIENFUEGOS.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Dec. 13, 1908.

Lieutenants Tremain and MacNeil were in town Sunday from Soledad. Col. Joseph Garrard arrived Monday from Havana, and left again Tuesday. He is in charge of the machine gun platoon, which is having target practice at Camaguey.

Everyone will be sorry to hear of the death of the well known dog, Dicky, belonging to Colonel Garrard's family. He was brought from California and was highly prized by the owners.

Dr. Allen gave a delightful moonlight drive for some of the post people on Monday night. Major Lassiter, I.G.D., arrived Tuesday and stayed with Colonel Garrard. Lieutenant Moore entertained with a box party Tuesday evening for Mrs. Garrard, the Misses Garrard, Major Lassiter and Lieutenant Foster. Captain Andrews was at the post Wednesday and lunched with Captain Whitside.

Capt. and Mrs. Moses entertained the following guests at a

delightful dinner Wednesday evening: Mrs. Garrard, Major Lassiter, Captain Whitside and Dr. Allen. Dr. Manly returned to the post Thursday after a short stay in Havana. Major Lassiter gave a box party Thursday evening to celebrate the return of the popular actress, Mari Bruni. His guests were Mrs. Garrard, the Misses Garrard, Lieutenant Foster, Broadhurst and Moose. Capt. and Mrs. Moses had Miss Ruth Brooks to dinner Friday evening. Major Lassiter lunched at Dr. Brooks's mess on Saturday and left later in the afternoon to continue his inspection tour in Matanzas.

The Troop C baseball team, under the charge of Lieutenants Tate and Moose, left for Santo Domingo this morning, where they will play the marines.

Miss Garrard left this morning for Santo Domingo, where she is spending the day with Miss Fortson.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1908.

There is not a little indignation felt among the officers and men of the 2d Battalion, 24th Inf., at stories that the War Department contemplated transferring the colored troops from this station and from Madison Barracks to some Southern post because of alleged disorder among the men. The department, it is learned, has no such intention. The basis of the report was a story published by a local paper. The behavior of the enlisted men at this post has been excellent. There has been no disorder and the conduct of the men on the streets has been exemplary. Chief of Police Richardson and City Recorder Bentley have given letters to the commanding officer to the effect that the colored troops are as well behaved as the white troops that preceded them at the post.

This will be the first Christmas that the regiment has spent in America since 1905. Then the regiment was stationed at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. The following Christmas they were at San Francisco preparing to embark for the Philippines and there was no opportunity for a Christmas feast. The Christmas of 1907 was spent in the islands.

Major Taggart, post commandant, who was confined to his quarters all last week by a severe cold, has recovered.

Hospital Steward Oscar Burkard is receiving congratulations of the post on the arrival of a baby girl at his quarters Monday, Dec. 14.

Major Taggart was the guest of honor and reviewing officer of a dress parade of the 48th Separate Company, National Guard, at the new State Armory, Wednesday evening, Dec. 9. Several other officers were present. Captain Cabaniss, Captain Jenkins, Lieutenant Mitchell and several other officers were guests at the annual dinner of Camp Robert C. Anderson, Spanish War veterans, at the State Armory, Tuesday, Dec. 15. Captain Cabaniss spoke and Captain Jenkins rendered several songs in a pleasing manner. All the officers who were able to attend were present at a smoker given by the Fortnightly Club, Tuesday night, Dec. 15. The post orchestra furnished the music.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., Dec. 19, 1908.

The week before Christmas seems hardly a propitious season for moving, and to any one uninitiated in Army life this constant possibility of change or transfer presents formidable and amazing features. Nevertheless, two of our official families have been packing and crating their household goods preparatory to a change of station. Major Evan M. Johnson and family have already left for Missoula, and Lieut. George W. England will follow in a few days, accompanied by his mother and niece. Colonel Mann left last Wednesday for Washington, D.C., on official business and will probably be absent until Jan. 1.

Major Alexander N. Stark, Med. Corps, has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Johnson during the week, on his way from Vancouver to the East. Major and Mrs. Ford entertained at a charming dinner last Tuesday, complimentary to Major Stark. Other guests included Major and Mrs. Johnson and Dr. Wilson Murray. The Bridge Club met Thursday evening at Captain Hunt's, and after the game enjoyed a chafing-dish supper, served at the small tables.

Capt. and Mrs. Bonnycastle are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a little daughter, last Friday morning. Mrs. Kennedy, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bonnycastle. Both Mrs. and Miss Kennedy will remain here during the winter.

Mrs. Mann entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner on ten, last Friday evening, in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Ryther. The warmth and glow of Christmas red were everywhere noticeable, with decorations of holly, evergreen and American Beauties. Other guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Captain Bolles, Miss Kpnnydale, Miss Sizer (of Helena), Lieutenants Davis and Simons.

FORT McHENRY.

Fort McHenry, Md., Dec. 16, 1908.

A delightful post dance was given in the post exchange hall on Wednesday evening, the 16th, by the Fort McHenry Pleasure Club. The District Volunteer Band furnished the music.

Capt. John P. Spurr has returned after a short leave spent in New York city, visiting with his mother and sister. A sister of Captain Snyder's wife paid a brief visit to the post Tuesday, en route East, leaving her young son to visit his aunt, Mrs. Snyder, during her further trip.

Mrs. E. W. Hubbard and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown have both recovered from their recent illnesses. Miss Ruth Hubbard, who, since September, has been a student in Miss Allen's School for Young Ladies in Boston, Mass., returns home Saturday of this week to spend the holidays with her parents. Mrs. Norwell was a guest of Miss Georgia Fullerton, of the Cathedral School, Washington, D.C., on Monday. Lieut. A. G. Campbell is to spend the holidays with his parents at Lexington, Va. Lieut. Hugh S. Brown was successful in his recent examination for promotion, and is now enrolled among the captains.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Dec. 22, 1908.

Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand gave a reception and tea on the 17th, at which were present the officers and ladies of the garrison and a large number of guests from New York and elsewhere. Dr. and Mrs. Boward Forde Hansell and Mr. and Mrs. David S. Chew, of Philadelphia, were house guests for the occasion. Mrs. Hansell and Mrs. Chew receiving with Mrs. Heistand. Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Smith assisted at the tea tables. The 12th Infantry orchestra played during the reception.

Miss Ann Tracy has been a guest of Mrs. William T. Johnston during the week, and Miss Isabel Sader has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand. A number of the children of officers have returned from their various schools to spend the Christmas holidays.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 18, 1908.

Mrs. John W. Ruckman and her daughter, Miss Marjorie Ruckman, were among the guests at the dance given on Friday evening at Mt. Tamalpais by the cadets of the Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy.

Capt. Robert K. Spiller left Monday for his home in Winchester, Va. Mrs. Martin, wife of Capt. Charles F. Martin, 5th Cav., is the guest of Miss Winfred Mears in the city for the holidays.

Lieut. Col. R. R. Stevens, chief quartermaster, entertained Gen. and Mrs. Dougherty at the Claremont Club at luncheon on Friday. Following this affair several guests gathered at

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NEW YORK

The home of General Dougherty in Berkeley, Mrs. Albert U. Faulkner has recovered from the effects of ptomaine poisoning from which she has been suffering.

The employees of the Department of California are to be given Christmas trees. This presentation is the thought of Col. Robert R. Stevens, who has ordered that the trees be gotten from the Presidio and distributed.

Lieut. George E. Turner and Lieut. E. E. Pritchett were hosts at a most unusual dinner last Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Turner and Miss Marie Lundeen. The table was curiously decorated with bunches of celery and the dinner, which consisted of several rare and unusual courses, was served in metal dishes.

Lieut. Felix W. Motlow returned this week from Point Reyes from a very successful hunting trip. Lieutenant Osborne, Field Art., and his wife and small son returned from the Philippines on the Thomas and are spending a few days in the city.

FORT ROSECRANS.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Dec. 17, 1908.

It was with much regret that the orders transferring 1st Lieut. Earl McFarland to the 55th Co., C.A.C., which has been ordered to the Philippines, were received here. Lieutenant McFarland has been here eighteen months, and has made many friends in San Diego and vicinity. He will sail about March 5.

The football game on Dec. 12, between the post team and the team from the torpedobat Perry, drew the largest crowd of the season and they were well rewarded by seeing a hard-fought game. Although defeated, Fort Rosecrans played a good game, the score being 9 to 6. The playing of Moran and Wickoff of the post team and Manly of the Naval eleven, was at times spectacular and received the applause of the crowd. The post team has a hard game Christmas day, when they meet the team from Albany.

The baseball team was defeated in the best game of the season on the 5th, by the team from the City Engineer's office of San Diego, 3 to 2.

A most attractive and entertaining feature of the post is the volunteer band, recently organized. Before long the band will make its first public appearance.

Mrs. Benson, wife of Comdr. W. S. Benson, of the Albany, is one of the new arrivals from the East, being domiciled at the Hotel de Coronado.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 19, 1908.

The officers and ladies gave a very pleasant informal hop at the post hall last Friday evening. Punch was served during the evening.

Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer in El Paso for the last two years, will soon join his regiment in the Philippines, and his mother, who makes her home with him, will accompany him to the Islands. Lieuts. Arthur G. Hadsell and John L. Bond, 19th Inf., returned last week from Fort Leavenworth, where they went to take examination for promotion. Capt. Albert S. Brooks 29th Inf., recently married, and Mrs. Brooks, expect to make their home in El Paso, where they are well known. Capt. William Glasgow, 13th Cav., who has been making a short visit to his home in St. Louis, arrived in El Paso this week where he will spend several months with his family before going to the Philippines.

An appropriation for general repairs to the officers' quarters has been received by the quartermaster and the work of painting the outside of the buildings already begun.

Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf., had James Wright, a saloonkeeper near the fort, arrested for purchasing clothing from enlisted men. The officers are trying to put a stop to such actions and will be assisted by the authorities of El Paso.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 21, 1908.

Lieut. Chester A. Shephard, 28th Inf., leaves Monday for a hunting trip to the Northern part of the state. Miss Barden, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. William Gillmore, will leave on Wednesday for her home in Ohio.

Capt. and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr entertained on Wednesday evening at bridge. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained on Tuesday afternoon in honor of her daughter Ilene's thirteenth birthday. Major and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds entertained Thursday evening at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred W. Hersher, Lieut. Karl D. Klemm and Miss Walton, of Lincoln, Neb. James Cress, son of Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Cress, will arrive Wednesday from Ann Arbor, Mich., to spend the holidays with his parents. Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler entertained on Sunday night at supper for Miss Bonham.

Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds, Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall assisted by all the ladies of the garrison, entertained all the children of the post and those attending the schools on Thursday afternoon in the post gymnasium with an immense Christmas tree. Lieut. W. E. Gillmore made an admirable "Santa Claus." Miss Parkinson, principal of the post school assisted by the pupils of the school, gave an excellent program of recitations and vocal and instrumental music. Miss Amy Shephard entertained Saturday evening in the post gymnasium at a bowling party in honor of Miss Borden. Mrs. Fred W. Hersher entertained on Monday afternoon for the bridge club. Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin entertained on Tuesday evening at dinner.

The Garrison Five Hundred Club met on Friday evening at the Officers' Club. The prizes were won by Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Mrs. F. M. M. Beall, Capt. G. O. Cress and A. B. Warfield. Major Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., delivered a very eloquent address on Thursday morning to the officers of the post graduate school.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson arrived Thursday from the Philippines, and are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Lynch. Mrs. Robinson is an Army girl, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. George H. Gale, 10th Cav., now stationed at Manila.

Capt. G. De G. Catlin and his mother, Mrs. Isaac Catlin, entertained at dinner on Thursday, Dec. 17, in honor of Miss Fanny Borden. Dancing followed, the guests being Misses Taylor, Borden, Shephard and Bess Taylor, Lieutenants James,

Shephard, Rogers and Dr. Voorhies. Lieut. and Miss Shephard entertained at a bowling party on Saturday, Dec. 19, in honor of Miss Fanny Borden, whose departure for Indianapolis is greatly regretted by the young people of the garrison. After bowling a luncheon was served at Lieutenant Shephard's quarters. Miss Beall won the prize for ladies and Lieutenant Loud won the gentlemen's prize, the other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Gillmore, Misses Taylor, Borden and Bess Taylor, Captain Catlin, Lieutenants Everett, James, Hanlon, Rogers, Klemm and Dr. Voorhies.

Capt. and Mrs. Lynch will spend part of the holidays at Mankato, Minn.; Lieutenant James at Pittsburg, Pa., and Lieutenant Shephard will follow his hunting leave with a visit to relatives in Ironwood, Mich.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gillmore entertained at dinner Sunday, Dec. 20, in honor of her niece, Miss Borden. The Infantry post was well represented by Capt. and Mrs. Lynch, Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson, Misses Beall, Taylor, Shephard, Lieutenants Loud, Everett, James, Shephard, Hanlon, Rogers and Dr. Voorhies. James B. Cress, son of Capt. and Mrs. Cress, is expected home for the holidays from Ann Arbor, Mich., where he is junior at the University of Michigan. Lieutenant Righter is spending the holidays at Reading, Pa.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Dec. 19, 1908.

A regular old-fashioned winter has set in. Several sleighing parties have gone out during the last few days.

Last Wednesday evening the post hall was packed to the doors to witness the program arranged by Chaplain Smith; there were illustrated songs, a short illustrated lecture and some fine wrestling and boxing. The enlisted men are greatly enjoying the skating rink that has been built near the railroad.

Major and Mrs. Brewster left Sunday for a Christmas visit in Detroit, Mich.

BORN.

BONNYCASTLE.—Born to the wife of Capt. Henry C. Bonnycastle, 6th U.S. Inf., at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., Dec. 18, 1908, a daughter.

GLASS.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 11, 1908, a daughter, to the wife of Bens. James Glass, U.S.N.

HOWZE.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commandant of cadets at West Point, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1908, a son, Hamilton Hawkins Howze.

MARRIED.

AUSTIN—PAXTON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17, 1908, Miss Roma Paxton to Lieut. Lawrence H. Austin, U.S.N.

BARNEY—MELVILLE.—At Fort McHenry, Md., Dec. 16, 1908, Lieut. Frederick M. Barney, Med. Reserve Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Isabelle D. Melville.

BUGGE—CUTTELL.—At Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19, 1908, Capt. Jenks Bugge, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss Callie Cuttell.

ERCK—SHEA.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1908, Lieut. Alfred H. Erck, 5th U.S. Inf., to Mrs. Emil W. Shea.

HUSSEY—TOOKER.—On Dec. 21, 1908, at the home of the father of the bride, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., retired, in Washington, D.C., Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Hussey and Mrs. Harriet B. Tooker.

DIED.

CARMINE.—Died at Poplar Grove Farm, near Preston, Md., Dec. 13, 1908, Mrs. Charles S. Carmine, mother of Capt. G. C. Carmine, U.S.R.C.S.

REED.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 28, 1908, Jane Valentine, wife of Rear Admiral Allen V. Reed, U.S.N.

STEVENSON.—Died at Cavite, P.I., Dec. 21, 1908, Chief Corp. Wilbur F. Stevenson, U.S.N.

WHAM.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1908, Major Joseph W. Wham, U.S.A., retired.

12TH N.Y.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

The 12th N.Y., under command of Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Huston, was reviewed in its armory on the night of Dec. 23 by Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, made an excellent showing, and the Lieutenant Colonel headed the regiment in the most efficient manner.

Col. George R. Dyer, who had made a brief trip to Europe for a rest, returned to New York on the morning of the review, but took no active part in the ceremonies, save parading with the staff of the reviewing officer.

The regiment made an excellent showing in the review, drill and parade. For the review it was formed in line of massed with twelve companies, divided among three battalions, each company parading sixteen files. The battalion commanders were Majors Burr, De Russy and Foster. Officers of General Smith's staff, who were with him included Lieutenant Colonels O'Donohue and Jarvis, Majors Abeel, Hegeman and Fisher, and Captains Townsend and Little.

The men were very steady during the standing review, and in the passage went by in the most creditable shape. Lieutenant Colonel Huston next put the command through a drill in close column movements, which were smoothly and promptly executed, and reflected great credit on the organization.

Evening parade, which concluded the military exercises was an excellent ceremony. One officer on the right, however, when he should have been in the position of parade rest, stood with his saber in carry and was otherwise very unsteady. It was very noticeable and detracted from the appearance of the organization.

Dancing followed the dismissal of the regiment, the special guests being entertained by the officers of the regiment. Among the guests were Capt. John W. McClintock, 13th U.S. Cav.; Adjutant Parker, of the Grenadier Guards of London; Capt. H. Pell, Major Banks, Mrs. R. D. Hitchcock and Mrs. Archie Quarrier.

General Smith expressed himself as highly pleased at the exhibition.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Governor Hughes, of New York, has announced his personal and military staff for his second term as follows: Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, A.G. and Chief of Staff; Major George Curtis Treadwell, military secretary to the Governor. Aides detailed from the National Guard: Major Charles Joseph Wolf, 74th Inf.; Major O. Benedict Bridgman, Squadron A, Cavalry; Major Albert Henry Dyett, 22d Engineers; Major Elliott Bigelow, Jr., 2d Signal Corps; Major Reginald L. Foster, 12th Inf.; Capt. Charles Alonzo Simmons, 3d Inf.; Capt. Charles

Healy, 69th Inf.; Capt. William Royde Fearn, 71st Inf.; Capt. John Henry Ingraham, 23d Inf.; Capt. Edwin Havens Tracy, 6th Battery, F.A.; Capt. Louis William Stotesbury, 7th Inf.; Capt. Howard Kirk Brown, Troop D, Cavalry; Capt. Daniel J. Hogan, 2d Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Gains Barrett Rich, Jr., 74th Inf. Aide detailed from the naval militia, Comdr. Robert Pierpont Forshaw, 2d Battalion. This is the third time General Henry has been appointed Adjutant General, and he has received many congratulations upon his re-appointment.

The 71st N.Y. has taken an important step for future inducements to young men to join the command, in addition to those the armory affords. The regiment has decided to incorporate for the purpose of having an organization to take title to real property. With a legacy left it by the late Colonel Martin, a piece of ground is to be purchased with a water front in some suitable location, handy to reach, where boating and bathing can be enjoyed, as well as athletic sports. A supply of tentage will be kept at the athletic field for the use of members of the regiment who will be allowed to enjoy the attractions of the place whenever they desire, and at the least possible cost. Arrangements will be made to furnish meals, or men can cook their own just as they see fit. Whether the ground will be purchased on Long Island Sound, the Great South Bay or elsewhere has not yet been decided, but sites will shortly be looked at.

The State Military Board of New Jersey has adopted the olive drab uniform for the use of the troops.

Just after Major W. A. Turpin, of the 13th N.Y., was elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment, a few nights since, he tendered his resignation. He thanked his brother officers for the honor they had conferred upon him and declared that after serious reflection he had concluded to withdraw from active duty and to apply for retirement, to take effect Feb. 25 next, when he will have completed ten years' service as a major and will have served seventeen and a half years in the state National Guard. He had felt for some time past the need of a rest, he said, and after the review and parade of the regiment in honor of Major Willy Von Livonius, of the staff of the German army, on Dec. 29, he would apply for leave until his request for retirement became effective. His announcement was received with great regret. Major James T. Ashley has been elected lieutenant colonel, vice Turpin, by a unanimous vote. Major Turpin, after the coming review, will go South for a while. The elevation of Major Ashley will leave two vacancies for battalion commanders to be filled by election. The new field officers are likely to be Capt. Sydney Grant and George H. Kemp, of the 4th and 11th Companies, respectively, the two senior company commanders.

Col. William A. Stokes, of the 23d N.Y., has invited Sir Henry Peel, commander of the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, Canada, to review the 23d on Jan. 16.

A review of the 8th N.Y., by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, will be held at the armory on Wednesday night, Jan. 27.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will review the 47th N.Y., in its armory on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A detachment of the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., Captain Sherry, has been selected to fire a salute at Albany, N.Y., on the second inauguration of Governor Hughes on Jan. 1.

The annual meeting of the National Guard Association of New York will be held at Albany, N.Y., Feb. 16, next. Governor Hughes will be entertained at dinner on Feb. 17.

Co. G, 23d N.Y., will be reviewed by ex-Mayor Seth Low at the armory on the night of Feb. 23. The company under Captain Blanton will be divided into a provisional battalion on the night in question.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Logan, of the 9th Infantry of Massachusetts, has made application for retirement after forty years' service. He was with the regiment in the Cuban campaign in 1898, and during his connection with the state force has rendered valuable and efficient service. He will be retired with the rank of brigadier general.

A tract of land at Blauvelt, Rockland county, N.Y., just south of Nyack, has been offered to the state for a rifle range. It is backed by a mountain, which would form a natural bullet stop. The site offered is only twenty-two miles from New York, and is considered a very handy one. It could be purchased for less than \$100,000, which is a great deal less than asked for any of the other places offered.

Major Frank A. McNeely, 10th N.G.N.Y., has been appointed adjutant general on the staff of Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd, 3d Brigade. Major McNeely succeeds Major Adrian W. Mather, who resigned some time ago.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, are taking great interest in the development of militia coast defense reserves. It is their aim to afford the militia every possible opportunity to become as thoroughly proficient as possible with their limited opportunities in the important work of coast defense. To this end they have recommended that the armories of the 9th and 8th Coast Defense Regiments of New York be supplied with a regulation ten-inch rifle, and a six-inch rapid fire gun, and other equipment including plotting board, primary and firing stations, etc. It is also proposed to install a compressed air system in the armories, whereby rubber projectiles can be fired in the armory during the instructions in working the pieces. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, who is also taking an interest in the development of the militia, has endorsed the recommendation for the armory equipment above referred to.

The Winder target has been furnished to all organizations of the Michigan National Guard, and will be used exclusively, and all records will be based on that. No excuse will be accepted from company commanders who fail to conduct indoor target practice in a systematic manner, and they will require every man in the company to shoot at least fifteen shots during the season. Owing to there not being outdoor ranges installed in many places the past year, all who have not qualified during the season just ended may make their qualifications on the indoor range, and as soon as made their names will be entered for "pay for drills," under such qualification up to and including Sept. 30, 1909, provided they make such qualification previous to April 30, 1909.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, General Staff, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, has addressed a communication to the adjutants general of the several states asking what will be the probable dates of the state encampments for the ensuing year.

Governor-elect Draper, of Massachusetts, has made a request that all the members of the General Staff remain during his term and has asked that the following be detailed from the line as aides: Capt. Charles H. Rollins, 1st Corps of Cadets; Capt. John Nicholson, 2d Inf.; Capt. E. Dwight Fullerton, C.A.C.; Capt. William G. Pond, 6th Inf.; Capt. Edward J. Logan, 9th Inf., and Capt. J. A. L. Blake, Cavalry.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of November, 1908, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 88.48; Signal Corps, 92.46; Cavalry, 96.83; Field Artillery, Battery A, 82.01; Coast Artillery Corps, 85.63; 1st Infantry, 92.24; 2d Infantry, 96.20; Separate Company, 94.53; Naval Militia, 82.48.

The bronze shields made for the Coast Artillery Corps, 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, of Connecticut, to be held by the company making the highest figure of merit attained in small arms firing during the rifle practice year of 1908, are awarded as follows: Coast Artillery Corps, 5th Co., Norwich, figure of merit, 80.38; 1st Regiment of Infantry, Co. K, Hartford, figure of merit, 78.82; 2d Regiment of Infantry, Co. M, Torrington, figure of merit, 144.85.

Brig. Gen. David E. Ansten, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G. N.Y., will review the 69th N.Y. at its armory on Wednesday night, Jan. 30, and a reception will follow. This will be General Ansten's first review in Manhattan since his appointment as Chief of Coast Artillery. An election for lieutenant colonel will be held at the armory on the night of Dec. 28, and from all accounts there will be no scarcity of promising candidates. Those named are Capt. Charles Healy, of Company I, whose success as a company commander is well known, and who first joined the regiment in January, 1886. Lieut. Louis D. Conly, battalion adjutant, who first joined the

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Guard as a second Lieutenant in the 9th Regiment, May 24, 1900, and who entered the 69th as inspector of small arms practice of the 69th Regiment March 8, 1904, and Lieut. H. H. Rogers, Jr., A.D.C., on the staff of General Smith, 1st Brigade, who first joined the Guard as a second lieutenant in the 12th Regiment March 8, 1904. The three majors in the regiment, it is understood, prefer to remain in their present positions, but there is no telling just how the cat is going to jump, especially as it is hinted that there may be some other dark horses in the field.

The Defendum Association of the 22d N.Y., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. N. B. Thurston; first vice-president, Reginald S. Dougall; second vice-president, Capt. William J. Maidhof; treasurer, E. J. McGroarty, and secretary, Lieut. George W. Abbott. The annual dinner of the Association will be held on Feb. 6.

Capt. William J. Maidhof, N.G.N.Y., retired, who has been quite ill with the gout, is now able to be about again.

Co. G, 12th N.Y., Captain Harriman, will visit Newark, N.J., Jan. 22, as the guest of Co. L, 1st N.Y., and go through its famous Chinese drill.

Squadron A, of New York, Major O. B. Bridgeman, will act as escort to Governor Hughes at his inauguration in Albany Jan. 1, 1909. The squadron will be quartered in Odd Fellows Hall, where a reception will be held on the night of Jan. 1.

9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

It would be very hard to find any regimental organization which could equal, in the confines of an armory, the splendid showing made by the 9th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in the review, regimental drill and evening parade, before Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the 2d Brigade, on the night of Dec. 18.

In all three events the regiment under command of Col. William F. Morris, it is no exaggeration to say, gave as fine an exhibition, as ever seen in an armory in this city, and in fact military critics cannot recall when they have seen its equal in the regimental drill. In the latter event Colonel Morris, instead of confining the drill to a few showy movements, put the command through about all the regimental close-order evolutions in the drill book, and these were executed without a break, and with the utmost snap and precision, maintaining perfect distances. It really set visiting officers to thinking hard at the conclusion of the evolutions, and they marveled at their splendid execution.

One of the prettiest movements of the evening was the forming of the three battalions of the regiment, in echelon, and going through the loadings and firings. Each company in succession would fire, and then kneel, so that the company in its rear could fire. The volleys were splendidly delivered, and the execution of the manual throughout the evening, was a fine piece of work.

Under the direction of Regimental Adjutant Thierry, the regiment was formed for the review in line of masses, being equalized into twelve companies of sixteen solid files each, divided among three battalions. The battalion commanders were Majors Walton, Byrne and Ward, and the steadiness of the men and the snap and go to the organization which Colonel Morris has instilled into it was at once apparent. In the passage the companies all went by in the most excellent shape. Next followed the extensive regimental drill, which was performed with life and vigor, and without any time wasted in rests.

The evening parade, which was next in order, concluded one of the most enjoyable of military exhibitions, and of which the officers and men of the 9th can well be proud.

The special guests were joyfully entertained by Colonel Morris and his officers, and there was dancing for members and guests. General Eddy, the reviewing officer, was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Majors Walter F. Barnes, Robert G. Moran, Alfred E. Steers, Hubert S. Wynnkoop, F. J. J. Wood, Elliot Bigelow, Jr., Capt. John B. Cristoffel, Lieuts. W. J. Carlin, Francis J. McCann and Major Joseph Hart, retired.

Among other special guests were Col. Charles O. Davis, Major James T. Ashley and Capt. Sidney Grant, 13th Regt.; Major R. A. De Russy, 12th Regt.; Capt. Alexander Greig, Lieut. H. L. Gardiner and Dr. C. I. Wertebaker, U.S.A.; Major Frederick A. Wells, 23d Regt.; and Majors Thomas E. Jackson and Edward H. Snyder; Capt. Lewis L. Squire and John De W. Klemmer and Lieuts. Edgar R. Rodd, Harry B. Baldwin, Jr., George A. Wilson, Walter E. Corwin, John H. Blume, Hendrickson, Swentzel and Chase, 47th Regt.

47TH N.Y.—COL. H. C. BARTHMAN.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, was the guest of Col. Henry C. Barthman, of the 47th N.G.N.Y., on the night of Dec. 19, when he reviewed the command in its armory in Brooklyn. Colonel Scott was accompanied by a staff consisting of Capt. Oscar J. Charles, 17th Inf.; Lieut. Marion W. Howze, 3d Field Art., and Lieut. Frederick E. Shnyder, 2d Cav., U.S.A.

The regiment as a whole made a very creditable showing, and the reviewing officer was very much pleased with the exhibition, especially as he is fully alive to the limited opportunity the citizen soldiers have for drill and instruction.

There were a number of small shortcomings, however, which should be corrected. It was observed that quite a number of men carried their pieces improperly at right shoulder. The trigger guard should rest in the hollow of the shoulder, but many men carried the piece with the trigger guard resting above the hollow of the shoulder.

In the third and fourth companies of the 2d Battalion, and the first company of the 3d Battalion, there were men without white gloves in the front rank. This shows a very careless supervision by the C.O. of the companies.

For the review the regiment was equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files each by Adjutant McCutcheon, and was formed in line of masses with three battalions, and was reported to Colonel Barthman. The commanders of the latter were respectively, Major Thomas E. Jackson, Harry B. Baldwin, and Edward H. Snyder. The men were steady during the standing review, and the companies passed in very fair shape.

Colonel Barthman next put the regiment through a short drill, in which the bugle was used to deliver commands. The

drills were very creditably executed and the last formation, that of column of battalions, was finely executed. Evening parade taken by Major Jackson was another very creditable ceremony, after which the reviewing officer and other special guests were joyfully entertained by Colonel Barthman and his officers at a collation.

Among the special guests were Brevet Major Gen. John G. Eddy, Major Walter S. Barnes and Lieut. Walter J. Carlin, members of his staff, Gen. J. B. Frothingham, retired, Col. W. F. Morris, 9th Regiment, Capt. Frederick R. Post, Capt. George Boughton, Capt. Joseph Guise, Capt. Howard L. Champion, 14th Regiment; Lieut. Charles O'Connor, Major George W. Libbey, Major Frederick W. Baldwin and Lieut. A. L. L. Martin, of the 14th Regiment; Major F. A. Wells, Capt. R. S. Cook, Capt. Edward Hodges, Captain Addison, Captain Bangs, 23d Regiment; and Capt. Harry Davis, of the 8th Regiment.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant Gen. Edwin S. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, in G.O. 32, makes public the report of the Inspector General, Frank G. Sweeney, pertaining to the annual inspection of the several organizations at Gettysburg, Pa., July 16-25, 1908. The following are extracts from the report:

While there is much room for improvement, the Inspector General is pleased to report the division in creditable form. In fact, during his seventeen years' service as an inspector, the Guard, in his judgment, has not been in more satisfactory condition than it is to-day. The attendance at the encampment was excellent.

The detaining and the entraining of the troops were not executed with the precision and military bearing that characterize well disciplined soldiers. The major portion of the command detained in reasonably good order, but not so well as at the division encampment of 1906. The entraining calls for criticism, because of the lack of proper military procedure in many organizations in their moving from the camp to the trains. Unsoldierly bearing, loud talking and much unauthorized impediment, greatly marred the appearance and effectiveness of the movement. Several regiments marched without regard to the required tactical formation, and the entraining was executed amid great confusion and disorder, all of which reflected seriously upon the discipline of the command.

I am pleased to note only three or four instances of actual abuse of cars and that the majority of cars had been carefully used and, before being vacated, had been cleaned out as well as ordinary means could accomplish it. The promptitude with which some organizations detrained and marched off was most remarkable, those most prompt and orderly in detraining were most careful in the use of the cars, thereby evidencing excellent discipline.

The 12th Regiment gave the best exhibition of orderly and speedy entraining that came under my observation and its method is respectfully recommended. The regiment was marched to the train and halted with each company opposite, as nearly as possible, its car. At the sound of the bugle, the entraining commenced, the front rank was faced to the left, the rear rank to the right, the front rank entered the car by the front door, the rear rank by the rear door, no jostling or confusion, outside of or upon entering the car. Discipline was maintained throughout the whole ceremony, not a word was spoken. Upon arriving at his place in the car, each man dropped into it and the entraining was complete. It was the most orderly movement I ever witnessed. Some regiments entrained in less time than the 12th, but, with many, it was attended with much confusion, loud talking, some profanity and considerable crowding.

In order that a command should gain the highest credit possible, as much attention should be given to the maintenance of discipline while en route from and to their home station as in camp. Unseemly noise, profanity and improper conduct on the train, is as offensive as it is in camp, injures the reputation of the Guardsman as much, and advertises him more.

The discipline of the division was, in general, good. Colonel Jeffries, acting provost marshal, speaks in highest terms of the conduct and soldierly bearing of the men; when on leave in the town of Gettysburg. He personally advises the Inspector General, in this connection, that soldiers of the Regular establishment, on duty at Gettysburg, were the cause of much embarrassment to him. A number of the "Regulars" were arrested in the town, by the provost guard, for misconduct—an unwholesome object lesson in discipline to the men of the Guard. The Inspector General would suggest that, whenever United States troops are located, for any purpose, in the vicinity of our camps, in so close proximity as to be in immediate contact with the Guard, the Secretary of War be requested to direct such command or commands to observe the general system of regulations governing the state troops. In fact, in the judgment of the Inspector General, it would be eminently proper for the War Department not only to place the government troops under the general control of the commanding officer of the state camp, but also to order that due and proper recognition be paid the officers of the Guard.

A grave impropriety, amounting almost to a serious breach of discipline, was observed by the Inspector General at the review of the division by the Commander-in-Chief. A captain of the 4th Regiment permitted a small boy, wearing the dress uniform of an officer, to parade in the column in front of his company. An act so subversive of discipline, so wanting in official dignity, is without parallel in the experience of the Inspector General, and, in his judgment, it deserves a formal and severe reprimand.

Inspection drills included extended order, advance and rear guard and outpost duty, such being the work appointed for the Guard during this tour of duty. Both officers and men had given the drills earnest, enthusiastic attention, and this, coupled with valuable assistance rendered by officers of the Army, of which there was one assigned to each regiment as instructor, made possible the commendable showing at the inspection.

Guard duty was performed, as a rule, in too perfunctory a manner, evidencing that the men did not value properly the importance and responsibility of this service. Recruits were found on post, men that knew absolutely nothing about the first principles of a soldier, much less of guard duty, and, not infrequently ignorance made a burlesque of a duty. Too much cannot be said in praise of the condition of the several camps. They were erected in accordance with the Regulations.

Minor problems were attempted in each brigade, first by battalion, then by regiment and finally by brigade. While there were many opportunities for criticism, nevertheless, both officers and men are to be commended for the interest they manifested in the work and for the energy and zeal displayed. The Inspector General is not unmindful of the importance of field work. He feels, however, that under existing conditions, it is impossible to instruct the Guardsman satisfactorily in both the "war game" and fundamental principles, and considering a thorough knowledge of the latter the more important, he would suggest for future encampments a much less extended program of problems and more attention to the fundamentals and guard work.

The Inspector General would call attention to boisterous talking, confusion and horse play before the formation of companies for drill and after their dismissal at the conclusion of drill. Such conduct is not in accordance with good military practice.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. L. B. asks: I recently passed an examination for sergeant major, J.G., C.A.C. How many vacancies are there at present in this grade? Answer: No vacancies; you stand No. 8.

J. P. S. asks: (1) When is the change of station (permanent) for the 13th U.S. Infantry contemplated? (2) How long since they did any foreign service? Answer: (1) The 13th will not go to the Philippines earlier than the summer or fall of 1910. (2) The 13th Infantry returned from their last tour in the Philippines Oct. 15, 1907.

GUARDSMAN writes: (1) How are regimental inspectors

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of rifle practice appointed? (2) Can an officer be taken from the line and given this appointment, or is it necessary that he be a member of the Ordnance Department and then be detailed for this duty? (3) Is this office a permanent assignment or would such officer be detailed for a certain period only? (4) Are regimental inspectors of small arms practice entitled to draw pay and participate in all maneuvers with their respective regiments under the Dick bill? (5) In case of actual hostilities would these officers be mustered into service with their respective regiments? Answer: (1). In the organized militia, they are appointed by the Governors, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the organization in which they serve. (2) A line officer can be appointed; he would be attached to the Ordnance Department and assigned to duty with an organization. (3) Permanent in the militia. (4) Yes. (5) They would be mustered in either with their regiments or the Ordnance Department of their respective practices. In the Regular establishment inspectors of small arms practice are not authorized staff officers.

READER asks: When does the twenty per cent. start, upon the arrival of troops in the Philippines or when they leave the United States? Answer: When they arrive in the Philippines.

J. R. asks: Enlisted in U.S. Army in 1896, served three years, and received an honorable discharge shortly after enlisting. I remained absent about ten days, and then enlisted in the Navy under my correct name, and showing my honorable discharge from first enlistment in Army. After four years' service I received an honorable discharge from the Navy. What can I do to be exonerated in case of the Army desertion? Answer: You cannot be tried now for the desertion in 1899. Under the statute of limitations after two years had passed, following the expiration of the enlistment period in which you deserted you became immune from arrest and trial for desertion. As you have completed an enlistment period in the Navy and received an honorable discharge, it would be advisable to let the matter rest as it is. Never having been tried, you have not lost your citizenship.

C. M. B. asks: (1) How can I obtain an outline of a post commissary's examination, and what are the requirements, in reference to age, service, etc.? Answer: He must have a knowledge of stores, and the ability to keep accounts and make reports. Address the Adjutant General through the channels for circular relating to the qualifications, etc. (2) About when will the 28th Infantry return from Cuba, and where will they be stationed? Answer: The 28th Infantry will sail from Havana Jan. 2 for the United States. (3) Is the 7th Infantry among the ones now slated for the islands? Answer: The 7th Infantry will go to the Philippines May 5, 1909.

J. A. S.—For information as to organizing a garrison of the Army and Navy Union, address E. J. Bonner, A.G., 42 Knickerbocker Building, Baltimore, Md.

NAVY asks: Would a written promise of enlistment in the Navy by the recruiting officer be sufficient excuse for obtaining discharge by purchase from C.A.C.? Answer: If you have served one year of your enlistment you have the privilege of applying for discharge by purchase, without stating your future intentions, but granting the request rests with the authorities, depending usually upon the exigencies of the Service. You must secure your discharge from one service before enlisting in the other.

READER—To determine whether your submarine scheme has any virtue, refer it to experts in that line of building.

OLD SOLDIER asks: What are the two extra bars and ribbons that come with each campaign badge? Answer: See the question of C. B.

C. B. asks: Does Quartermaster's Department send out bars and ribbons to be worn on the blouse (without the medal) in case of the medal authorized by Act of Congress for men who served beyond the term of their enlistments in the Philippine Islands. I have received medal No. 3, but neither bars nor extra ribbons! Answer: Under a recent decision the Quartermaster's Department will be prepared to furnish the bars and ribbons as rapidly as they can be made.

CIVILIAN.—In the Navy Department the term "number of guns," given after the name of a warship, means number of guns of four-inch and over, that is "main battery." Of course that would leave ships like the *Villalobos* without any guns in the list.

MATE.—The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that a mate being an enlisted man is eligible for selection and for designation as a Navy mail clerk and is entitled to receive the pay provided for such in addition to his pay as mate, provided the provisions for the designation and qualification of a Navy clerk have been fully complied with.

R. E.—Your question is incomplete. Try again.

A. Y.—The present station of Lieut. Guy W. S. Castle is naval station, Cavite, P.I.

J. F. K. asks: I have been paying taxes for some property which I own in Minnesota. Having served nine years in the Army, and being still a soldier can I be compelled by a court to pay taxes? Answer: This is governed by the laws of the state in which the property is located. We know of no law that exempts you from taxation. Consult the statutes of Minnesota.

A. G. E. asks: (1) What is the insignia for first and second class gunners in the Field Artillery? Answer: See uniform order of Army. (2) In what book can I find the drill regulations which were used with the old Gatling guns .45 caliber, model of 1883? Answer: Write to commandant of Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for copy of Manual of Machine Guns, by Capt. S. M. Mills, U.S.A., issued in 1891. (3) Where can I find the money value of the 3-inch Field Artillery material? Answer: Address Bureau of Ordnance.

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SALT CODFISH selected and prepared by our method is unequalled.

Much of the fresh fish you buy in the market is at least several days old. Our CANNED FISH, being steam sterilized, is absolutely fresh.

Our FRESH LOBSTERS, in parchment-lined cans, go through no process except boiling (no preparation of any kind being used). Opened and packed solid in whole pieces as soon as taken from the water, they retain their crispness and natural flavor.

CRAB MEAT, SHRIMP and CLAMS have likewise a perfectly natural appearance and taste.

Our SALMON, TUNNY, and IMPORTED FISH DELICACIES are always the best produced, many being packed especially for our high-class trade.

A selection of our FISH PRODUCTS should always be in your store-room for daily use and for the preparation at a moment's notice of dozens of dainty or substantial dishes.

Send for Descriptive Price List.

FRANK E. DAVIS FISH CO., 28 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., in temporary command, HQrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., HQrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., HQrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao.—HQrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Department of California.—Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., HQrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., HQrs., Denver, Colo. Department of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., HQrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Department of Alaska.—HQrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. HQrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf.—HQrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, U.S.A. Army of Cuban Pacification.—HQrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding. Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. HQrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri.—HQrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A. Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. HQrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band, and Cos. E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; HQrs. 1st Battalion and Co. A, Honolulu, H.I.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and D to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909, to be stationed at Washington Barracks, D.C.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I., Aug. 4, 1907; F and G, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct. 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E and H will sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer. HQrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—HQrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906; to sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, and go to Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 2d Cav.—HQrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M, at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; HQrs., 3d Squadron, and two troops of that squadron to be designated by the squadron commander, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N.M., for station.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. HQrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—HQrs., and A, B, C, D, and Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; HQrs., band and 1st and 3d Squadrons, will proceed to the Islands of Oahu, Hawaii, and will sail Jan. 9 from San Francisco.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; HQrs. arrived Oct. 9, 1907; Troops A, B, C and D, arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907; regiment will sail for U.S. Dec. 15, 1909; HQrs., band and one squadron to go to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., six troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—HQrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—HQrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; HQrs. arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; will sail for U.S. May 15, 1909, and go to Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—HQrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; HQrs. arrived in March, 1907; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; will sail for U.S. May 1, 1909, and go to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; M, Ft. Riley, Kas.

11th Cav.—HQrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. HQrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 15, 1906; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. HQrs. and ten troops to sail for Manila April 5, 1903, and two troops July 5, 1909.

13th Cav.—HQrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, O and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; to sail for Manila March 5, 1909.

14th Cav.—HQrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Scriven, Ga.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—HQrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—HQrs., A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Busell, Wyo.; Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908. HQrs., field, staff and band, HQrs., field and staff, 2d Battalion, 2d Field Art., and Batteries E and F, ordered to sail for Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

3d Art. (Light)—HQrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—HQrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. HQrs., and staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. HQrs., field and staff, provisional battalion, Batteries C and D to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light)—HQrs., A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; HQrs., and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn. HQrs., field and staff, to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

6th Art. (Horse)—HQrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. Everett, Me. Company and Station.

2d. Ft. H. C. Wright, N.Y. Company and Station.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. Company and Station.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. Company and Station.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. Company and Station.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. Company and Station.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. Company and Station.

8th. Ft. Preble, Me. Company and Station.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. Company and Station.

10th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Company and Station.

11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Company and Station.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. Company and Station.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. Company and Station.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. Company and Station.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Company and Station.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. Company and Station.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. Company and Station.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Company and Station.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. Company and Station.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Company and Station.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. Company and Station.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Company and Station.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. Company and Station.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. Company and Station.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. Company and Station.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. Company and Station.

27th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Company and Station.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. Company and Station.

29th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Company and Station.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. Company and Station.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. Company and Station.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. Company and Station.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. Company and Station.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. Company and Station.

35th. Ft. Manila, Arrived May 1908. Company and Station.

36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. Company and Station.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. Company and Station.

38th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Company and Station.

39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. Company and Station.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. Company and Station.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. Company and Station.

42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. Company and Station.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. Company and Station.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. Company and Station.

45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. Company and Station.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. Company and Station.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. Company and Station.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. Company and Station.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. Company and Station.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. Company and Station.

Ordered to sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. Company and Station.

Ordered to sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. Company and Station.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. Company and Station.

54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. Company and Station.

Ordered to sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. Company and Station.

Ordered to sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. Company and Station.

57th. Ft. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907.

Arrived at Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

58th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. Feb. 15, 1909.

59th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. Feb. 15, 1909.

60th. Ft. Monroe, Va. Feb. 15, 1909.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. Feb. 15, 1909.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. Feb. 15, 1909.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. Feb. 15, 1909.

64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. Feb. 15, 1909.

65th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Feb. 15, 1909.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. Feb. 15, 1909.

67th. Ft. Monroe, Va. Feb. 15, 1909.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. Feb. 15, 1909.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. Feb. 15, 1909.

70th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Feb. 15, 1909.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. Feb. 15, 1909.

72d. Ft. Scriven, Ga. Feb. 15, 1909.

73d. Ft. Monrovia, Va. Feb. 15, 1909.

74th. Ft. Scriven, Ga. Feb. 15, 1909.

75th. Ft. Monroe, Ala. Feb. 15, 1909.

76th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. Feb. 15, 1909.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Feb. 15, 1909.

78th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Feb. 15, 1909.

79th. Ft. Mountaine, S.C. Feb. 15, 1909.

80th. Ft. Key West Bks., Fla. Feb. 15, 1909.

81st. Ft. Scriven, Ga. Feb. 15, 1909.

Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, N.Y.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Scriven, Ga.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Ferguson, C.A.C., commanding.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding.

The Armistead and Ringgold sailed Dec. 1 for San Francisco, Cal., via the Straits of Magellan. Address care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., commanding.

The Hunt and Knox sailed from New York about Dec. 1 for the Philippines, via the Suez Canal. Address care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.

2d Inf.—HQrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

The ideal of what a delightful drink should be.

A Club Cocktail

is the cocktail of the connoisseur because it is measured to exact proportion. CLUB COCKTAILS never vary.

They're always uniform, always right.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whisky base)

are the most popular. Get

a bottle from your dealer.

The Old Martini Cocktail</p

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK



The Original and Leading brand since 1857.

Has No Equal.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.,
"Leaders of Quality"

Est. 1857

New York

and of the Panther, Culgoa, Yankton and Ajax is in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Fleet Itinerary.—Manila to United States: Arrive Suez Jan. 5.

Poss through canal and coal at Port Said as expeditiously as possible, and as soon as ships are coaled they will proceed to Mediterranean ports as follows, dates of arrival at these ports being approximate and dependent upon the rapidity with which the ships can pass through the canal and coal at Port Said:

CONNECTICUT—Vermont, arrive Villefranche Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; Minnesota—Kansas, arrive Marselles Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; Georgia—Nebraska—Kentucky, arrive Genoa Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Rhode Island—New Jersey, arrive Leghorn Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Louisiana—Virginia, arrive Malta Jan. 22, leave Jan. 30; Ohio—Missouri, arrive Athens Jan. 13, leave Jan. 25; Wisconsin—Illinois—Kearsarge, arrive Naples Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27. After leaving the above ports—First Division arrive Negro Bay Jan. 31, leave Feb. 3; First Division, arrive Gibraltar Feb. 3, leave Feb. 6; Second, Third and Fourth Divisions, arrive Negro Bay Feb. 1, leave Feb. 1; fleet reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed United States, arrive Feb. 22 at Hampton Roads, Va.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will make all arrangements for the forwarding of mail addressed as above to the vessels of the fleet.

3. Mail sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city, must be prepaid, with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

4. Express packages must not be sent to the above addresses, as there is no way of forwarding them, and they will simply be returned to the sender at his expense.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Quiglough. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed Dec. 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Capt. William B. Caperton. On a cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. On a cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Colombo, Ceylon.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Sailed Dec. 19 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Sailed Dec. 22 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Suez, Egypt.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. Arrived Dec. 14 at Colombo, Ceylon.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Squadron in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Proposed itinerary for the First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet: Arrive Talcahuano Jan. 4, leave Jan. 14; arrive Coquimbo Jan. 17, leave Jan. 22; arrive Callao Jan. 27, leave Feb. 10; arrive Panama Feb. 22, leave March 4. On March 4 the vessels will sail for northern ports for target practice and maneuvers.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Sailed Dec. 22 from Panama for Talcahuano, Chile.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore ordered to command. At Panama.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Dec. 22 from Panama for Talcahuano, Chile.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed Dec. 22 from Panama for Talcahuano, Chile.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed Dec. 22 from Panama for Talcahuano, Chile.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Ottman. Sailed Dec. 22 from Panama for Talcahuano, Chile.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Sailed Dec. 22 from Panama for Talcahuano, Chile.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Sailed Dec. 22 from Panama for Talcahuano, Chile.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Gillet B. Barber, commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barber.) Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. At Zamboanga, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Zamboanga, P.I.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James P. Parker. At Zamboanga, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Zamboanga, P.I.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Zamboanga, P.I.

CONCORD, G. 6 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Manila, P.I. Has been ordered to Guam to relieve temporarily the supply of station ship.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, Jr. At Hong Kong, China.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. At Hong Kong, China.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Hong Kong, China.

SAMAR, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, Jr. At Canton, China.

FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Lient. James H. Tomb, commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Zamboanga, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Zamboanga, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smealie. Placed in commission Dec. 21 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Zamboanga, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS IN RESERVE.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogerwerff. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogerwerff. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Honricks, master. At Zamboanga, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Sailed Dec. 12 from Auckland, New Zealand, for Talcahuano, Chile. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Hong Kong, China. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Will be brought home to the Pacific coast for duty as parent ship for the Pacific Torpedo Fleet.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. Arrived Dec. 15 at Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Arrived Dec. 19 at Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Will be sent to Olongapo for duty as hospital ship at that place.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. August Wohltman. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WYOMING, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh. Aground in Buzzards Bay. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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EAGLE, C.G., 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George R. Marvell. On Surveying duty into Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. Arrived Dec. 21 at Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.R.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merriweather, master. At Buzzards Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombough. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 28 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Arrived Dec. 21 at San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. John Mahony. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Albert L. Key. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. Station ship at Constantinople. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (supply ship), 3 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John M. Ellcott. Arrived Dec. 16 at Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SYLPH, C.G., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Sailed Dec. 21 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. August Wohltman. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WYOMING, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh. Aground in Buzzards Bay. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lient. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MACDONOUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Arrived Dec. 20 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

WILKES (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. Arrived Dec. 20 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

TINGER (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. Arrived Dec. 20 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. Arrived Dec. 20 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. Arrived Dec. 20 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

CASTINE (parent ship), 8 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lient. Charles E. Courtney, Commander. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

VIPER. Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

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CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
OCTOPUS. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboats: Bailey, Nicholson, O'Brien, Porter, Shubrick, Somers, and Stockton; and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, commander. Comdr. William A. Gill, commander. Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALBANY (parent ship), 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. At San Diego, Cal.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander. Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrick. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander. Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. Thomas L. Ozburn. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, commander. PAUL JONES (destroyer). Being prepared for commissioning at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander. DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

FARAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.

Has been ordered out of commission at Mare Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At San Diego, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At Mare Island, Cal.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLES, (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired.

At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

The Boxer, Cumberland and Reine Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Severn is an auxiliary to the Hartford, is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Niponic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bus. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Supply has been ordered to Bremerton for repairs.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. Thomas L. Ozburn. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

EYESIGHT IN DANGER

From Terrible Eczema—Baby's Head a Mass of Itching Rash and Sores.

DISEASE CURED BY CUTICURA

"Our little girl was two months old when she got a rash on her face, and within five days her face and head were all one sore. We used different remedies but it got worse instead of better and we thought she would turn blind and that her ears would fall off. She suffered terribly, and would scratch until the blood came. This went on until she was five months old; then I had her under our family doctor's care, but she continued to grow worse. He said it was eczema. When she was seven months old I started to use the Cuticura Remedies and in two months our baby was a different girl. You could not see a sign of a sore and she was as fair as a new-born baby. She has not had a sign of the eczema since. Mrs. H. F. Budke, Le Sueur, Minn., Apr. 15 and May 2, 1907."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

As another exemplification of the axiom that there are exceptions to all rules, attention is called to the fact that the great Nelson was the recipient of rank favoritism in the matter of his appointment to the British naval service. Says Fred T. Jane, in the Hampshire Telegraph: "Nelson's father could not have afforded to send his son to Osborne. But if he had been Nelson would have been rejected as physically unfit. In bald fact, Nelson was shoved into the navy under a bit of sheer jobbery and pushed on by backdoor influence. It was a blessed thing for England that he was—but this is hardly an argument for favoritism! I just mention it to show that Nelson is like 'statistics'—he can be used to prove anything."

Recently in our editorial on the Turkish reform movement we spoke of the mixed racial characteristics entering into the Young Turks party. Press despatches from Constantinople on Dec. 12 said that the Young Turks were successful in the local elections of deputies for the new chamber. The ten representatives are made up of five Turks, two Armenians, two Greeks and one Jew. Whether a party thus lacking race homogeneity can retain its hold on the people may be doubted by more than one student of history, especially in view of the fact that in addition to the differences in race are the more dangerous divergences in religion.

The distinguishing feature of the Vulcan, the latest addition to the Germany navy, is its peculiar form, which is thus described by the United Service Gazette, London: "The vessel itself consists primarily of two hulls, both resembling ships, linked together fore and aft above the water-line by steel girders made up of angles and plates. This linking or joining together is done in such a manner that a torpedoboot or submarine riding at the surface can steam between the two hulls. When the small craft is in this position tackles and crane hooks can be lowered from

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SEALED Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Storehouse," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 11 o'clock a.m., January 9, 1909, and then and there publicly opened for constructing a concrete and steel storehouse building at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Plans and specification can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the naval station named. R. C. HOLLYDAY, Chief of Bureau. December 9, 1908.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Laboratory Building," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 11 o'clock a.m., January 16, 1909, and then and there publicly opened, for constructing a two-story brick building at the navy yard, New York. Plans and specification can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the navy yard named. R. C. HOLLYDAY, Chief of Bureau. December 17, 1908.

the dockship, and the little vessel can be lifted out of the water and docked. After that, from both the inner sides of the dockship, beams are swung under the smaller vessel, so as to form a platform on which she may rest. The beams are fastened by hinges to the inner side of the dockship; that is to say, they are fastened to the inner side of one of the hulls, and are pulled up against the inner side of the other hull, as far as it is advisable to raise the docked boat. These beams play no actual part in the raising of a vessel, that action being performed wholly by cranes and tackles on the dockship. The center of the dockship is free, and the torpedo-boat or submarine may be raised as far out of the water as desired. The hoisting or lifting apparatus is arranged on two double portals or bridges built up of lattice girders, the bases of which girders rest on the decks of the two hulls. These girders also serve as a rigid connection between the two hulls. This extraordinary ship is being driven by electrical motors acting upon two propeller shafts and supplied with current by two independent motors, so as to enable only one to be used for slow speed. Steam is generated in four water-tube boilers. One of the purposes for which the vessel is destined is to serve in salvage operations for sunken submarines, the Germans claiming that the necessity for such a salvage ship has become more and more apparent as the development of submarine practice has progressed. The trials of the ship have been satisfactory, so much so, in fact, that a second and larger ship of the same type is under consideration for the other great German naval bases."

Reports from Berlin state that experiments that have been going on there for some time have shown that it is almost impossible for dirigible balloons to escape the fire of field pieces and rifles on the ground by going to high altitudes. The greatest height the airships can attain successfully and safely still leaves them within range of the special canon for shooting at balloons with which the experiments are made. Furthermore, the range of these guns is to be increased. It is the opinion of experts that dirigible balloons will have to rely solely upon their own speed to escape the fire of a properly equipped enemy.

The 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, at Aldershot, is substituting cross-country running for route-marching, and with much success, these obstacle races more nearly simulating actual battle conditions.

Referring to the subject of the international restriction of naval armaments, Chancellor Von Buelow said in the Reichstag on Dec. 10 that Germany always had regarded such restriction as extremely desirable, but the government doubted the practical feasibility of the idea, and it did not believe the present was an opportune time to carry on a fruitless discussion of Germany's naval armaments, which were designed merely to protect the coast of the Fatherland and the trade of the country. Germany, in her shipbuilding plans, would not exceed the requirements of her own protection, the Chancellor said, and he expressed the opinion that from the very moment Germany decided to reduce her military equipment below the level required by her position in Europe, the foreign relations of the Empire would become grave and peace would be seriously threatened.

A South American republic holds championship honors

in battleships. Armored cruisers, scouts, and destroyers were to be added to three battleships of moderate displacement, according to Brazil's plans of naval reorganization formed about half a dozen years ago, but the fate of the Russian fleet when it met Togo's battleships and the building of the Dreadnought wrought a change in Brazilian sentiment and it was decided to concentrate all expenditures upon three huge battleships, which should be built in England. The first one of these afloat is the Minas Geraes, whose dimensions are 500 feet in length, 83 in breadth, with a displacement, on a normal draft of 25 feet, of 19,813 tons. Reciprocating engines of 24,500 h.p. will give a speed of 21 knots, and there will be a coal stowing capacity of 2,000 tons, while in the double bottom several hundred tons of oil fuel will be stored. The armor protection is very complete, being of 9 inches Krupp armor, which has successfully withstood the impact of 10,312-foot tons, the shot only penetrating a few inches and not cracking the plate, a novel feature being the provision of an extra thick steel deck above the central citadel. In addition to the fourteen 4.7-inch guns on the gun deck, eight of the same caliber are carried at a higher level on the superstructure, where they are mounted behind shields and are otherwise protected. A striking feature of the ship is the unusually heavy main battery, which consists of no less than twelve 12-inch guns mounted in pairs in six barbettes. Four of these guns are mounted forward of the superstructure, four aft, and two on either beam. The mounting of the forward and after guns is similar to that of the U.S.S. South Carolina and Michigan, four of the guns being mounted in twin-gun turrets on the upper deck, and the other four being carried at a sufficiently higher level to enable them to swing clear of the roof of the upper deck turrets. The two remaining turrets are mounted well out on either beam amidships, the superstructure forward and aft being cut away so as to permit their guns to fire parallel with the axis of the ship. This arrangement allows an end-on concentration of fire as follows: Ahead and astern, eight 12-inch and six 4.7-inch; upon either broadside, ten 12-inch and eleven 4.7-inch. The British Dreadnought can concentrate six 12-inch ahead, six astern, and eight on the broadside. The American North Dakota can fire four ahead, four astern, and ten on the broadside.

The Japanese Imperial Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu, of which General Nakamura is director, now manufactures rails, heavy guns for the army and navy, materials for warships and other vessels, locomotive engines, and square and round bar iron. If the machinery is worked at full pressure 600 miles of rails can be turned out in a year. The manufacture of rifles for the army has been essayed with satisfactory results during the past few years, and all the rifles required by the army and navy are to be manufactured at the foundry in future. Heavy and mountain artillery for the army and navy and materials for warships can now be perfectly manufactured in co-operation with the military and Kure naval arsenals. In consequence of the depression of trade in general and of the postponement of projected government works the business in the hands of the foundry has decreased, but none of the operatives, who now number about 8,000, can be dismissed, as they have been trained during a period of seven or eight years, and their skill represents an asset. It was estimated that the



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total output this year would amount to 120,000 tons, but owing to the depression the quantity will be diminished by 80,000 tons, and General Nakamura fears that the result of the operations will show a loss.

The German battleship Posen, 18,000 tons, was launched Dec. 12. The new ship had previously been known as the Baden.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys-at-law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Granted Dec. 1: Sighting apparatus for guns, Arthur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham; shell, Germshom M. Peters. Granted Dec. 8: Breech mechanism of ordnance, Arthur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham; dummy for military practice, Bernard R. Dietz; magazine tube for air-guns, William A. Heilprin; torpedo, Per J. Hedlund; trigger mechanism, Eugene F. Hendrick. Granted Dec. 15: Battleship protection by means of concrete, Lorenzo d'Adda; breech protector, Edmund L. Hann; means for raising sunken vessels, Nicola Jelpo; sight device for fire-arms, Ambrose Swasey; electrically-operated gun control, James B. Ryan; adjustable tripod stand or mounting for automatic guns, Arthur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham; method of indicating and recording the aiming of guns, Nicolas Pogolski; projectile, Frank E. Clotz; revolver, Charles H. Mann; rifle foresight, Frederick C. Scott.

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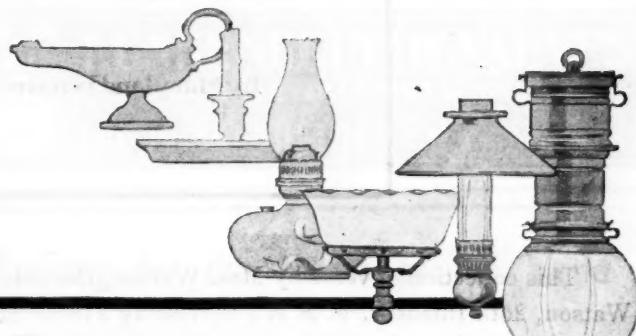
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